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CITY ITEMS.

To Housekeepers.

Good Tomatoes at 10 cents per can.
Strawberries at 40 cents.
Blackberries at 40 cents.
Peaches at 50 cents.
Peach Marmalade at 50 cents.
Peach Jam at 50 cents.
Good Raisins at 20 cents per pound.
Good Prunes at 25 cents per pound.
Good Currants at 22 cents per pound.
At 112 Federal street, Allegheny City.
GEO. BEAVEN.

Study Days.

The Opera House Shoe Store has adopted a new and grand principle of disposing of their goods, so as to give their customers an opportunity for them to show their wisdom and for us to test their appreciation of our efforts to please and to benefit them—an end we design keeps in view. Until April we are going to close out our present stock of good-sized parlor boots and shoes at any price whatever, will sell them at your own offer, must dispose of them, so don't be afraid, but come and give us an offer. The goods are for sale, and must be sold by that time. More particulars in to-morrow's paper. No. 40 Fifth street.

How to Gain in Weight.

A gentlemen, rather remarkable for his obesity, was asked where he obtained his meals, as the bill of fare must be exceedingly good, since he appeared to be growing larger and larger every day. The prompt reply was, "At the Continental Saloon, next door to the Postoffice, on Fifth street, which is kept by that prince of epicures—Holzheimer." The answer was pertinent to the point, for at the Continental the best meals to be obtained in the city are daily served up at the most reasonable of prices. Game—the rarest, steaks, fish, and everything to tempt the palate, are served up in a better style than could Professor Blot indicate, and if you eat one meal gotten up by Holtzheimer at a few minutes notice, you will forever bestow your patronge on this place alone.

Pure Rye Whisky

Is an exceedingly difficult article to get at a reasonable price, but when you want it, go to Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, where you can rely on getting a better article for less money than at any other place in the city,—where you can also procure the best medicinal liquors of all kinds. Remember the place—84 Market street.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil.

The Purest and Sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea-shore. It is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, MAZE & Co. New York. Sold by all druggists. mw

Drugs and Medicines.

Doctors' prescriptions carefully prepared at half the usual price, at Fulton's Drug Store, opposite Postoffice.

You Can Buy

Foreign Liquors of all kinds at Joseph S. Finch's Distillery, No. 189, 191, 193 and 195 First street, Pittsburgh.

You Can Buy

90 per cent. cheaper at Joseph S. Finch's.

You Can Buy

New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Gold closed in New York last evening at 137⅝.

The loss by the freshet near Norwich, Conn., will amount to $200,000. Other parts of New England also suffered badly.

A prize fight took place at Naugatuck Junction, near New Haven, Connecticut yesterday. A foul blow decided the contest in favor of a "bruiser," whose name we don't propose to advertise.

In the Missouri Senate yesterday, Mr. McCormick, Conservative, offered a bill to submit to a vote of the people a proposition to ratify the decision of the United States Supreme Court in relation to the test oath, required by the Constitution of Missouri to be taken by lawyers, preachers, etc. The bill also provides that no person shall be disqualified as a voter unless convicted of treason or felony. The bill was rejected by a vote of 6 to 22.

In Baltimore, on Monday night, two policemen, named Dalson and Irving, were shot while attempting to arrest a desperate character named Henry Glady. Both of them will recover. Three pistol shots were fired at Glady, but without effect. He was subsequently taken.

General Hancock arrived at St. Louis yesterday.

Advices from the upper Missouri states that Governor Foulk, of Dakota, has been summoned to Washington on matters connected with some bands of the Sioux Indians. The citizens of Dakota are very anxious for their removal from their present location, it being near the settlement.

Captain Sokalski, Second United States Cavalry, died at Fort Laramie, on Monday night. He served on General Steele's staff during the rebellion.

Every night for a month past we have had a despatch as to the progress of the Tennessee Legislature on the suffrage question. The senate, at last account, refused to strike from the bill the clause forbidding negroes to sit as jurors or hold office.

W. G. Priest, a well known steamboat captain, died at Cairo, yesterday.

Prof. Gunning's Lecture.

A good many temptations enticing our citizens in other directions had to be met, and some difficulties in the way of slippery going overcome before the highly intelligent audience could be convened which listened to Prof. Gunning's lecture last night.

Lecture is hardly the name for the brilliant word-painting, the poetic flights, and the profound generalizations of scientific truth with which he astonished his hearers.

And all this about so dry a topic as *rocks*. We risk something in the way of incredulity on the part of our readers in this statement. The fact is, the entertainment was *sui generis*. It was science all aglow with imagination and eloquence, dealing with atmospheres of fiery mist, oceans of molten lava, with its tides and storms and upheavings of mountains as the waves beat against the granite sky of the inferior world. The dead silence of the audience from the beginning to the close was a tribute to the ability of the lecturer, such as is rarely rendered by our restless people.

A more practical expression of interest followed the lecture, when several of those present rose and begged that a larger hall, and one more centrally situated might be secured for subsequent lectures, and offering to defray whatever additional expense it might involve.

The question was not decided when our reporter left. The next lecture, however, is announced for Friday evening.

Our Streets.

Street obstructions and annoyances are everywhere observable in both cities—but, nowhere have we seen an important avenue so completely impassible as Stockton Ave nue in Allegheny, Middle Alley, extending from the Diamond to the Avenue is filled with water, proceeding from some broken pipe, and for two days been sending its floods across South Common, obliging pedestrians to go around by Water street; such emergencies will occur, we know, in wild weather, but we also know, they admit of immediate remedy. The complaint is that no attention whatever is given to the needed repair.

Those whose duty it is to attend to our streets are chargeable with much of the wonder and astonishment expressed by strangers at the wretched, almost impassible state of our principal thoroughfares. It is also owing to this neglect of common decency that so many families are removing from the city.

The annoyances resulting from the smoke of our numerous factories may not be corrected for some years; but it is possible, not to say easy, to keep the streets and alleys clean. The necessary laws exist—it only remains for the proper officers to see that the law is enforced—their oath requires this, and the universal demand of all the people is for clean streets.

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VOLUME LXXXII.—NO. 37. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1867. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD BILL REPORTED BY COMMITTEE.

Debate in the Senate on the Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 12, 1867.

The Speaker presented the annual reports of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital and Insane Asylum.

Mr. Graham presented the petition of the citizens of Sewickley relative to removing dead bodies from the graveyard of said borough.

Messrs. M'Conaghy and Stutzman presented petitions in favor of a free railroad law.

Mr. Stutzman, from the Judiciary Committee, presented an act relating to the Borough of Washington; also an act for the better prosecution of Disorderly Cases in the Borough of Monongahela.

Mr. Davis presented a bill relative to the wharves and landings in Oil City.

Mr. Graham, on behalf of the minority of the committee on Railroads, presented a report in favor of restoring the charter of the Connellsville Railroad; also a supplement to the act incorporating the Allegheny Skating Park Association.

The act relative to the Connellsville Railroad was called up by Mr. Searight, and arguments in favor of it made by Messrs. Searight, White and Lowry.

Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The following bills on the private calendar were considered and passed:

A supplement to the act incorporating the South Pittsburgh Gas Company.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Pittsburgh and Manchester Passenger Railway.

The Connellsville Railroad bill came up but was objected to, as the friends of the bill were not prepared. It will come up in its regular order next Tuesday.

Pending the discussion of the question of passenger travel on Street Railways on Sunday, the House adjourned.

THE RIVER CONVENTION.

Its First Day's Session at St. Louis.

BETWEEN FOUR AND FIVE HUNDRED DELEGATES PRESENT.

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

ST. LOUIS, February 12.—The River Improvement Convention met in the Mercantile Library Hall this morning, and was called to order at twelve o'clock by Mayor Thomas, who, in a brief speech, gave the delegates a warm welcome to the city.

Rev. Truman M. Post, of this city, then offered a prayer, after which General Wm. Vandever, of Iowa, was elected temporary Chairman, and J. M. Anderson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and H. M. Kingman, of Dubuque, Iowa, were selected as temporary Secretaries.

General Vandever made a few felicitous remarks in acknowledgment of the honor conferred, and gave some interesting statistics in regard to the commerce of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and set forth the great importance of the contemplated improvement of the river.

A committee of three from each State represented was then appointed as a Committee on Permanent Organization, after which the Convention took a recess until three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session of the Convention was devoted almost exclusively to preliminary business, and nothing of special general interest occurred.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed, Capt. R. C. Gray being the member from Pennsylvania.

A Committee on Permanent Organization of three from each State represented was appointed. The States represented are Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania was represented on the Committee by William H. Brown, A. D. Smith, and W. G. Hawkins.

The Committee on Credentials reported as the permanent officers of the Covention:

President.—W. M. McPherson, of St. Louis.

Vice Presidents.—Gen. L. P. Harvey, of Wisconsin; E. A. Stannard, of Missouri; Geo. L. Johnson, of Ohio; Jesse McIntyre, of Minnesota; W. McCarthy, of Pennsylvania; F. Davis, of Iowa; E. B. Briggs, of Louisiana; Daniel Hurd, of Illinois; J. E. Montgomery, of Tennessee; Jas. Pearce, of Indiana; J. F. Jay, of Michigan; R. Wolfolk, of Kentucky.

Secretaries.—Col. Marsh, Illinois; Geo. S. Packard, Wisconsin; W. H. Fry, Indiana; W. B. Baker, Missouri; H. Knox Taylor, Minn.; G. H. Thurston, Penn'a; B. Hallner, Tenn.; A. S. Nye, Ohio; C. K. Peck, Iowa.

On taking the chair the President, Mr. McPherson, delivered a speech, in which he took strong grounds in favor of river transportation as against railroads. He deprecated making the present movement a cause for local jealousies, and urged Congress to clear out the obstructions in the river.

At the conclusion of the President's speech, Captain James B. Eads, of St. Louis, on behalf of the Merchants' Exchange, welcomed the delegates to the city in an elaborate speech, setting forth the objects of the Convention; and Henry C. Brockmeyer, of the City Council of St. Louis, made an address on behalf of the citizens generally, which contained much valuable information.

The Committee on Permanent Organization were then authorized to select a sub-committee of two delegates from each State as a Committee on Resolutions, to report to-morrow afternoon.

The Convention then adjourned till nine o'clock to-morrow.

There are between four and five hundred delegates present, representing a great variety of interests, and the discussions in the Convention will probably take a wide range. The delegates are the guests of the city, and will be well provided for during their stay in town.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

By Merchants' National Telegraph Company.

OIL CITY, Feb. 12.—8 P. M.

Weather clear and pleasant—has been thawing all day.

River still closed. No prospect of a break up.

Oil market firm and quiet—asking $2.40 at 2 month, and $2.10@2.15, at wells.

CAIRO, Feb. 12.—The river rose three inches; raining; mercury 50 degrees. There is considerable ice in the Ohio, but it is getting rotten. Business continues active. The Empress from Memphis for Louisville, at 3 p. m.; Leonidas and Kate Robinson, Pittsburgh to New Orleans, 4 p. m.; City of Cairo, New Orleans to St. Louis, 5 p. m.; Clara Dalsen, St. Louis to New Orleans, 7 p. m. In port, loading for New Orleans—The Glasgow and Forsythe.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 12.—Weather warm and cloudy. The river rose six inches. Business active. Departures—Robert Burns, for Cincinnati, with 1,220 bales cotton; M. S. Mepham and J. C. Swan, for New Orleans; Lady Gay, Commonwealth and Kate Kinney, for St. Louis; and St. Patrick, for Vicksburg. In port—Rose Hambleton, J. P. Webb, Henry Ames, Anna, Champion, Waunita, Cleangr and G. G. Graham.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—River falling slowly. The gorges in the Missouri are breaking up and heavy ice will be running here again in a day or two. Weather very mild and wet. Arrived—J. S. McCune, White River, City of Alton, Memphis. Departed—Adam Jacobs, Memphis, Illinois, Johnsonville, Zephyr, Arkansas River.

LOUISVILLE, February 12.—River falling, with nine feet ten inches in canal. Mercury 52; barometer 29.75; weather cloudy. No arrivals or departures, except the Cincinnati mail boat and Henderson packets. Boats in port are repairing recent damages below.

NASHVILLE, February 12.—River falling, with six feet water on shoals. Weather mild. Arrived—Tyrone and Nashville, Cairo; A. Baiter, Fanny, Cecilia. Departed—Tyrone, Cairo; Rebecca, Cincinnati.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—Weather cloudy, with drizzling rain. Departures—Silver Spray, for Cincinnati, and R. E. Lee, for Vicksburg. Arrivals—Emerald, from Cincinnati.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM EUROPE.

The Great Reform Demonstration in London on Monday.

AWAKENING OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE

American Embassy Loudly Cheered.

Debate on Reform in Parliament.

APPREHENDED DISTURBANCES AT CHESTER.

REFORM AND FENIANISM.

LONDON, February 12.—The great reform meeting last night passed off quietly, but enthusiastically.

Fenian riots were expected at Chester, but the authorities were watchful, so that outbreaks did not occur.

THE SOUTH GERMAN STATES.

BERLIN, February 12.—The South German States' Conference has adopted an army system similar to that of Prussia.

ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNED.

FLORENCE, February 11.—The Italian Cabinet has resigned.

THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feburary 11.—Colonel Knox, an embassador of the Russian-American Telegraph Company, has waited upon, the Emperor. He represents that the line on the Asiatic side will be completed next July.

NO RIOTS AT CHESTER.

LONDON, February 12.—No riotous proceedings have taken place at Chester, nor are any apprehended. The city is quiet.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

PARIS, February 12.—The American squadron, it is understood, will visit Cherbourg during the continuance of the International Exposition.

THE EX-KING OF HANOVER.

BERLIN, February 12.—Prussia will send plenipotentiaries to treat with the Ex-king of Hanover in regard to the disposition of his private property.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, February 12.—The Cortes will be opened by the Queen on the 30th of March. It is reported the Government intends imposing a forced loan.

LATEST.

THE REFORM DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON Feb. 12.—The Reform demonstration on Monday was a great success. There were twenty thousand persons in the procession, and the streets were lined with more than two hundred thousand spectators. American, French and Italian flags were carried in the procession. During the march the bands played Yankee Doodle, the Marseillaise, Rule Britannia and the Garibaldi Hymn. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred observed the display from the United Service Club, but their presence elicited no cheers.

A superb ovation took place at the American Embassy. All the men in the procession took off their hats as they passed. The following mottoes, liberally displayed on banners, indicate the sentiments of the people: "No Surrender," "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," "Manhood suffrage," "Serfdom is infamous," "The voice of the people cannot be opposed with safety," "Disobedience to tyrants is duty to God," "Taxation without representation is tyranny," "Liberty to those who dare demand it," "Trust in God, and keep your powder dry."

The procession marched to Agricultural Hall, where an immense meeting was held. There were thirty thousand persons present. A letter was read from John Stuart Mill, and The O'Donahue, Mr. Patten and Mr. Taylor, all members of Parliament, made speeches. Resolutions were passed denouncing the Derby government and demanding manhood suffrage.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

On Monday the House of Commons was crowded to hear the expected announcement of the government programme.

Mr. Disraeli declared in a long historical essay on reform and the English Constitution. He showed only a few flashes of his usual spirit, but was especially brilliant while denouncing Goldwin Smith as a wild man, and ironically defending Earl Russell. Towards the close of his speech, he said the government would introduce resolutions to test the sense of Parliament before presenting a reform bill, and fixed the 25th inst., as the day for offering them. The resolutions are vague and unsatisfactory, and merely state general principles.

Mr Gladstone, in a few common place remarks, accepted the Government's plan of proceeding, but protested against delay. With the conclusion of his remarks the debate ended.

During the session a rumor prevailed that the Fenians had taken the City of Chester, which caused great excitement. The Duke of Cambridge hastily left the House, during the session, for the War Office.

THE REPORTED OUTBREAK AT CHESTER.

Dispatches from Chester state that fourteen hundred strangers arrived there on Monday from Liverpool and Manchester, in the style of Canada raiders. Their appearance caused great alarm. No outbreak has occurred as yet. There are some troops in the Castle, which, it is supposed, will be the point of attack.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The friends of the Bankrupt bill were wise in securing its reconsideration by the Senate. To-day, after a sharp discussion, in which the question of ill-treatment of Southern Unionists was debated, the bill passed by a vote of 22 ayes to 19 nays. In the debate, Senator Conness, of California was particularly severe on Mr. Sumner, accusing him of attempting to play the dictator to the rest of the Senate.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

LONDON, February 12—*Noon.*—Illinois Central, 81⅝; Erie, 37⅜; 5-20's, 73 5-16; Consols closed at ⅞.

LONDON, February 12—*Evening.*—Consols closed at 90⅞ for money. Five Twenties, 73 3-16; Illinois Central, 81⅝; Erie, 37⅜.

FRANKFORT, February 12.—*Evening.*—United States bonds 76⅞.

PARIS, February 12.—*Evening.*—American bonds 82⅝.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

The Lincoln Bust Inaugurated—Speeches by Gov. Bramlette, Ex-Attorney General Speed, and Generals Thomas and Jeff. C. Davis.

LOUISVILLE, February 12.—Colonel A. P. Henry's marble bust of Abraham Lincoln, was inaugurated at the Academy of Music, to-day. The hall was densely crowded by a select audience, a large portion of them being ladies. Governor Bramlette presided, and gave an account of the life of the sculptor—a native of Kentucky. He then unveiled the bust, which excited the approbation of the audience, as a work of art.

The Governor introduced Ex-Attorney General Speed, who made one of the happiest efforts of his life. His eulogy was appropriate, impressive, and at times sublime. It was received with unbounded admiration.

Generals Thomas and Davis followed in a few appropriate remarks.

The band played dirges at intervals. Subsequently the bust was removed to the Custom House building, and placed permanently on the pedestal at the western end of the law library of the United States Court, facing eastward.

FROM WASHINGTON.

LOUISIANA RECONSTRUCTED BY THE HOUSE.

Passage of the Bill for a Provisional Government and Universal Suffrage.

THE PROBABLE POLICY AS TO OTHER REBEL STATES.

Bankrupt Bill Passes the Senate.

TEST OATH SUSTAINED IN THE DISTRICT SUPREME COURT.

Sweeping Changes in the Military Law.

FOREIGN COMMITTEE RECOMMEND MR. COWAN'S REJECTION.

WASHINGTON, February 12, 1867.

PASSAGE OF THE LOUISIANA RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The first "reconstruction" bill to pass the House, singular enough, is the proposition emating from the Select Committee to investigate the New Orleans riots, composed of Representatives Eliot, of Massachusetts, Washburne, of Illinois, and Boyer, of Pennsylvania. Yesterday, Mr. Eliot submitted a report from this Committee reviewing the causes of the riot, and suggesting remedies for the misrule prevalent in Lousiana, embodied in a bill. Mr. Boyer, the Democratic member of the Committee, presented a minority report, taking issue with the statements made by the majority of the Committee.

Mr. Eliot's bill was pressed yesterday, as being a substitute therein, virtually, for the various plans of reconstruction before the House, and intimations that if adopted it would form the basis of a general bill for the reorganization of the Southern States. The Democrats resisted its immediate consideration, and demanded time for debate. Appearances at one time led to the belief that there would be another factious struggle similar to that of a few weeks ago. After an hour's filibustering, it was agreed that the main question should be ordered, the bill printed and an hour or two allowed for debate to-day, before the final question is taken. The main question was then ordered on the bill by 85 yeas to 45 nays. The Republicans who voted with the Democrats against it were Messrs. Baker, Bingham, Davis, Dawes, Dodge, Farnsworth, Hubbell, of Ohio; Kuykendall, Ladin, Latham, Marvin, McKee, Plants, Randall, Raymond, Schenck, Stillwell, Thayer, Thomas, Van Horn, of Missouri, Whalley and Windom.

To-day, after the expiration of the usual morning business, the House again took up Mr. Banks's bill. On his motion, the vote of yesterday ordering the main question was reconsidered, and the twelfth section, providing for the election of delegates in Congress from Lousiana, was stricken from the bill. Two hours were then given the minority to discuss the measure, and speeches were made by Bower of Pennsylvania, Hotchkiss of Louisiana, Fenton and Le Blond of Ohio, Noel, of Missouri and others. Mr. Eliot, closed the debate.

The bill passed by a vote of 113 ayes to 48 nays; a vote sufficiently large to carry it over the Presidential veto.

The following synopsis embraces the main points of Mr. Eliot's bill:

First.—That the President, with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint a loyal Governor, who had no part in rebellion, who shall hold his office for one year; that he shall appoint a loyal Lieutenant Governor, nine persons, who shall have the qualifications prescribed for Governor, and exercise the powers of a Council of State; that all officers of the State chosen by the Council and Governor shall be loyal men, able to take the test oath.

Second—That on June 1, 1867, all male citizens of twenty-one years, without distinction of color, shall be made legal voters in the State one year, and have never aided the rebellion, shall have the right to vote for Governor, Legislature, delegates to Congress, and the Legislature, and that in October next an election by such qualified voters shall be held for members of a Convention to form a State constitution, and that the Secretary of War shall issue orders to regulate the se elections.

Third—That the Constitution framed by such Convention shall not permit any distinction on account of race or color, and shall prohibit the payment of any debt contracted in behalf of the rebellion, and shall recognize the perpetual Union of the States.

Fourth—That the President shall forthwith appoint a military commander for the State, to shall enforce the laws which the civil authorities may neglect.

Fifth—That no laws passed by the Provisional Legislature shall take effect unless it has approved them, and that all laws of the States consistent with this act shall remain in force.

THE TEST OATH IN THE DISTRICT SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day, Judge Carter rendered the decision of the Court on the application of Colonel Magruder, an ex-rebel officer, for admission to the bar. In reference to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, deciding against the constitutionality of the Test Oath of 1862, as an *ex post facto* law, and that such decision was mandatory on the Supreme Court of the District, Judge Carter said the questions before that and this Court were different. In the case before the Supreme Court of the United States the question was as to an existing member of the bar. In the case before this Court the question was as to original admission to the bar. The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States was not analogous, or applicable to this case. It is a common law rule that courts shall determine who may become members of their bars. It was an inherent right for them to regulate their rules of practice. Congress had not only affirmed the common law power, but made it the duty of the Courts to enforce it. A majority of the Supreme Court of the United States condemned this rule, while the minority, or less than a majority, consented its supports Senate. To-day, after a sharp discussion, ing the court of this District to form its own opinion. In fact the judgment of the Supreme Court is reduced to the opinion of the Justices. The question was so involved in political controversy that it should be referred to the political power of the nation. It was a question of legislation and not for adjudication. The motion for the admission and rescinding of the rule was therefore denied.

A NEW MILITARY BILL.

Senator Wilson to-day submitted a bill from the Military Committee of the Senate, regulating the temporary increased pay to officers and soldiers in the army, and also providing for new regulations for the government of the military forces of the nation. The bill is lengthy. The following is a synopsis of its provisions:

Section one gives all officers below the rank of Major General 33⅓ per cent. increase in pay proper, for two years from July 1st, 1867, and gives all other mounted officers cavalry pay.

Section two continues the present pay of enlisted men for three years from August 5th, 1866.

Section three allows commutation of rations to prisoners of war who died in prison or subsequent to release.

Section four repeals the act authorizing brigade bands, but leaves the band at the Military Academy, as now authorized.

Section five abolishes the office of Assistant Secretary of War.

Section six amends the act of July 28th, 1866, so that sergeants of volunteers in the regular army can be promoted to captains, after three years' service in the volunteer force.

Section seven authorizes credits to paymasters of erroneous payments made in good faith, and not the result of negligence or in violation of orders.

Section eight strikes the word "white" from all militia laws.

Section nine places the ten judge advocates on the same footing as to tenure of office as other officers of the army.

Section ten authorizes the Secretary of War to sell all property of the United States at Harper's Ferry.

Section eleven makes it the duty of army and navy officers to prevent the whipping and maiming of persons for any crime or misdemeanor, by any pretended civil authority in any State, until such State shall be restored and recognized by Congress.

Section twelve abolishes, and forever prohibits peonage in New Mexico and elsewhere, and declares null and void all laws, resolutions and regulations which have maintained or enforced the same, and provides penalties for any violation of it.

Section thirteen, makes it the duty of all persons in the civil or military service, to aid in enforcing the foregoing section, and any persons obstructing or attempting to obstruct it, to be liable to the penalties of the foregoing section, and officers so offending to be tried by court martial, and on conviction be dismissed from the service, and declared forever ineligible to any office of trust or profit.

Section fourteen, affects the immediate disbandment of all militia forces now organized or in service in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, and prohibits the further organization, arming or calling into service of said militia until authorized by Congress, and makes it the duty of the Department commanders to enforce the same.

ARMY BULLETIN.

By direction of the President, Brevet Maj. Gen. Mower, Colonel of the 39th Infantry, has been assigned to duty according to his brevet rank. General Mower is Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Louisiana.

Lieut. Col. Kiddoo, of the 43d infantry, has been relieved from duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, and ordered to report to the commanding General of the Department of the Lakes, for assignment to duty with his regiment.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, of the 23d infantry, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Kentucky, has been relieved from that duty, and ordered to join his proper station. Permission to delay *en route* for three months is granted him.

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ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

More favorable feeling exists towards the admission of Colorado, since the publication of a letter this morning from Representative Ashley, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, to Senator Wade, showing the validity of the Colorado Legislature. Advices from Colorado give assurances of favorable action on the part of the Legislature, and of the readiness of the people to carry out the requirements of equal suffrage.

THE SWEDISH MISSION.

A message from the President to the Senate to-day, communicated a letter from Secretary Seward to Minister James H. Campbell, at Stockholm, dated January 7th, notifying him of the appointment by the President, of John McKinnis as his successor, and transmitting a letter to the King of Sweden, notifying him of Campbell's retirement, and requesting Mr. Campbell to acquaint the King of the President's desire to maintain unimpaired, the friendly relations so happily existing between the two countries. The Secretary says this is the only correspondence connected with the displacement of Mr. Campbell.

ADMISSION OF NEBRASKA.

General Thayer, one of the Senators elect from Nebraska, left to-day with a certified copy of the act for the admission of the State. This copy is to be laid before the Legislature for acting thereon, and it is supposed a meeting of said body will take place about the 20th inst.

MR. COWAN'S CHANCES RATHER SLIM.

The Senate Foreign Committee has agreed to report against Mr. Cowan as Minister to Austria.

DUTY ON WOOL.

The House Ways and Means Committee has agreed to leave the duty on wool as it stood in the House bill of the last session.

(From the Times Correspondence.)

It is now stated on good authority that the President has come to an understanding with Congress in measures to avoid so extreme a resort as is proposed in the Military Government Bill, and that there would be no difficulty in securing his assent to a bill based on the leading principles of the Constitutional Amendment, which, at the same time provide for a more vigorous and effective protection of personal rights and liberties in the Southern States than is now enjoyed.

The delay in the North Carolina Legislature in acting on the reconstruction proposition of the Southern Governors, is looked upon in Congress as ominous, as that State was expected to lead the way in its adoption.

(From the Herald Correspondence.)

The four per cent. loan certificates, payable on demand, and made a legal tender for the purpose of bank reserves, will be authorized. The power to withdraw greenbacks and to exchange for them will not be given from the secretary, but he will suspend action until the compound interest notes shall have been disposed of and the money market is easy.

(From the Tribune Correspondence.)

Mr. Stevens intends calling up his Confiscation Bill this week.

It is doubtful whether the Loan Bill will be reported to the Senate. Secretary McCulloch is very anxious for an early report. It is understood that General Grant expresses his surprise at the intimation that he approves of the Military Government Bill. He deems it the opinion that the House would probably bring him into conflict with the Executive, his immediate constitutional superior. He will quietly express a conviction that some bill reorganizing the civil governments, with the military to protect and aid them, should be adopted at the earliest moment.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, February 12, 1867.

SENATE.

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Post Office Committee, reported favorably the bill to authorize the Southern Minnesota Railroad to construct a bridge across the Mississippi at La Crosse, Wisconsin.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill for the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Fox River. Referred.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to grant lands in behalf of the Wisconsin and Lake Superior Railroad. Referred.

A NOVEL TARIFF PROJECT.

Mr. CHANDLER gave notice that to-morrow he would introduce a bill to repeal the existing and all other tariff laws, and impose a uniform duty of 30 per cent. advalorem on all imported goods.

ANOTHER CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. POLAND offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution to limit the tenure of service as President to one term, to extend its duration to six years, to abolish the Vice Presidency, and provide for the election of President by the popular vote. Laid over until to-morrow.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The Bankrupt Bill was taken up. The vote rejecting it, having been reconsidered, the question was on its passage.

Mr. SUMNER endeavored to offer amendments excluding rebels from the privilege of voluntary bankruptcy.

The CHAIR ruled that under the vote ordering the bill to a third reading was reconsidered, it was not amendable. Debate followed.

Mr. WILSON said that while he admitted the negroes were badly treated in some parts of Texas, utterly denied that such treatment was general throughout the State.

Mr. YATES replied, alleging his belief that Union men were badly treated in the South.

Mr. HOWARD believed there was nothing like adequate protection to unionists in the South, especially blacks. He had been told from gentlemen from Texas, that not less than 1,500 unionists, black and white, had been murdered in Texas, in the past year, and not one of the murderers has been brought to justice.

Mr. DOOLITTLE read a letter from Lagrange, Texas, the home of "Jack Hamilton," contradicting the report of the maltreatment of Unionists, and stating that Hamilton had brought a free negro woman to Lagrange and held her as a slave, until compelled to liberate her; and that his licentiousness, not politics, had made him objectionable to the people.

Mr. SUMNER said he was constantly receiving letters from the South, giving accounts of the persecution and murder of Unionists. If Senators would vote down his amendment, well and good; he had been voted down before, when he brought in a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. CONNESS said he was tired of the wish of the leader in the Senate and of hearing Mr. Sumner accuse the Senate of cowardice. He had tried to do his duty here and was determined no longer to submit to Mr. Sumner's lash. He thought it unbecoming and indecent in Mr. Sumner to accuse him and others of dereliction in duty.

After further debate, in the course of which Mr. LANE opposed the bill as prospective, because of its voluntary provisions; because it was not uniform in its operations; and because its effect would be in favor of fraudulent debtors and against honest men.

The bill passed by the following vote:

YEAS.

Cattell,	Foster,	Norton,
Chandler,	Frelinghuysen	Poland,
Conness,	Harris,	Pomeroy,
Cresswell,	Howard,	Ramsey,
Dixon,	Johnson,	Ross,
Doolittle,	McDougal,	Stewart,
Fessenden,	Morgan,	Van Winkle,
		Wilson—22.

NAYS

Brown,	Hendricks,	Sprague,
Buckalew,	Kirkwood,	Trumbull,
Cragin,	Lane,	Wade,
Davis,	Morrill,	Willey,
Fogg,	Nesmith,	Williams,
Grimes,	Patterson,	Yates.
Henderson,	Saulsbury—20.	

REDEMPTION OF COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That for the purpose of redeeming and retiring any compound interest notes outstanding, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue temporary loan certificates, in the manner prescribed by section fourth of the act "to authorize the issue of United States notes and the redemption and refunding thereof, and for funding the floating debt," approved February 25th, 1862, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in lawful money on demand; and such certificates of temporary loan may constitute, and be held by any national bank, holding or owning the same, as part of the reserve provided for in sections thirty-one and thirty-two of the act "to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864; *provided*, that not less than two-fifths of the entire reserve of such bank shall consist of the lawful money of the United States; and, *provided further*, that the amount of such temporary loan certificates at any time outstanding shall not exceed eighty millions of dollars.

PUBLIC LANDS IN DISTRICTS.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Public Lands Committee, reported a bill creating the office of Surveyor General of Montana, and establishing a land office for Montana and Arizona, as a substitute for the House bill providing for the organization of land districts in Arizona, Idaho, Utah, and Montana.

SAFETY OF PASSENGERS ON STEAM VESSELS.

Mr. MORGAN on the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill amending the act to provide for the safety of passengers on steam vessels, &c., by making all vessels subject to be produced upon the prosecution, Mrs. Myers left the room at the time of the examination, and the Doctor examined her and then operated on her with an instrument. Before the commencement of the examination Mrs. Myers paid the Doctor $25 of Miss Stoner's money. As the prosecutrix was going away the Doctor told her that one examination would do. She gave birth to a child prematurely about three weeks afterwards.

Mrs. Oates, the midwife, who attended Miss Stoner, testified that it was an extraordinary case, the labor being excessively prolonged and there being unqualified evidences of some external violence having been used sometime previous to her birth. The nature of the violence she could not determine; it may have been a fall.

Mrs. Myers, for the defense testified that she was not acquainted with Dr. Pratt, but was with Miss Stoner. Miss Stoner was delirious, and she advised her to go to Dr. Pratt for the purpose of examination. She had no thought of having an abortion produced on the prosecutrix. Mrs. Myers carried prosecutrix's money at her own request. She left the room at the time of the examination.

At the conclusion the magistrate stated that he should reserve his final action in the matter two or three days for the consideration of some of the points.

A New Firm in an Old House.

A day or two since, in our editorial column, was discussed the necessity of placing young men of vigor, enterprise and ability at the head of business, not shoving out the senior merchants who have wisdom and experience to balance the go-a-headativeness of youth, but to afford each equal chances in the race of life. In fact the merchants do not adhere to the rule of sharing their prosperity with deserving and worthy clerks, and hence their mercantile prosperity is rapidly dying out. Here it is the reverse. Our leading merchants show a commendable disposition towards the young men who have earned their confidence and esteem by close attention to duties and fidelity to the interests of their employers, by admitting them as honored members in the possession of a junior member of the firm, and this fact is an incentive to other young clerks and employees to do their full share of duty that they may be likewise advanced. Through our columns we announce recently that Mr. Wm. Barry, of the firm of young members, by our oldest houses, and to-day we announce the copartnership of Thomas Palmer and J. G. Phelps, in the wall paper business, No. 91 W

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1867.

THE MEETING THIS EVENING.

At the call of the Mayor, there will be a meeting of the citizens at the rooms of the Board of Trade, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, to take action in reference to the bill now before the Legislature to restore the franchises to the Connellsville Railroad Company.

The merits of that great controversy have been so fully discussed in these columns, that it is only necessary for us now to urge upon the business men of these cities to attend that meeting and give so emphatic an expression of their sentiments on this important question as shall strengthen the hands of our own representatives and other friends in the Legislature, and enable them to carry this eminently just measure, and give to Western Pennsylvania another and much needed avenue of trade and travel.

The friends of this bill speak hopefully of its passage; and certainly there has never been a time since the franchises of that company were so unjustly taken away, that there was so much encouragement to make a vigorous and united effort for their restoration.

WHO MAY GIVE TESTIMONY.

For many centuries it was one of the highest tests of Christian orthodoxy to hate and persecute the Jews. It almost makes the blood curdle to turn back, and look at the diabolical laws which were enacted in the name of CHRIST, to plague, and rob, and murder the people of his race. Forbidden to hold real estate, to live in proximity to Christians, to prosecute any sort of regular business without vexations and intolerable interferences, liable to the most arbitrary and oppressive exactions, insecure in property or even in life, they found their only shelter, and that a poor one, in those habits which made the name Jew a synonym for subtlety, sharpness, deceit, and secretiveness. The crime was not in the Jew, but in the Christian. Foremost among the infamous statutes to which we refer, was one debarring Jews from the right to testify in Courts of justice against believers in the popular faith. This exclusion handed them over as a lawful prey to Cupidity, Lust and Violence. When the disability was removed; when the Jews were allowed to bear testimony on the same terms as other people, then justice was vindicated, and an abused race lifted towards citizenship.

For many ages infidels, that is to say, unbelievers in Christianity, were not received as witnesses in legal proceedings. The absurd inference was taken that because they had too much sincerity to dissemble, where dissimulation would be profitable, therefore, their testimony could not safely be received. In some of the States of this Union the words of the laws remain in all their ancient rigor, but the exclusion is tacitly ignored. The people have outgrown the bigotry in which those statutes originated.

At one time, in two-thirds of the States of the American Union, the blacks were shut away from the witness stand, in all cases where a white man or woman was impleaded. This rule was enforced not simply in the slave States, but in most of the free States west of Pennsylvania. The result was that any white wretch could commit fraud, larceny, robbery, arson, rape, manslaughter and murder, upon the property or person of any black male or female, with perfect impunity, so that care was taken to prevent cognizance of the facts by white people. It did not matter how intelligent or pious a black might be, he or she was as inevitably excluded from giving testimony as the most ignorant and immoral. Nor did it matter how nearly white a person was so that the law still assigned him or her a place with the proscribed race. This was not in the Dark Ages; not in those centuries stigmatized as "the era of Popish ignorance and superstition;" but in the United States, in the nineteenth century, and under the full Blaze of "Protestant enlightenment." The Protestant treated the negro no better than the Catholic did the Jew.

Some years ago, the Legislature of New York, following the drift of that improved and improving Public Opinion which is obliterating wrongs, no matter how strongly intrenched in usage, or how fully sanctified by superstition, enacted a law providing that parties to civil suits should have the right to testify in their own behalf, subject to cross-examination, the same as other witnesses. Of course such testimony could not be regarded as disinterested; but it is a fair presumption that the parties to a suit understand much more about the facts at issue than other individuals, and that after hearing both of them a very accurate account can be made out.

The House of Representatives of Illinois has just passed a bill to legalize such testimony in that State, and there is a reason to believe the Senate will concur.

In 1859 Maine shot ahead of New York, and passed a law permitting parties on trial for certain misdemeanors to testify. This worked so well that in 1863 all respondents were admitted to the same privilege. Chief Justice APPLETON, after observing the effect of this amelioration for three years, speaks in terms of emphatic commendation of it.

Connecticut, some years ago, passed a law letting parties in civil suits testify therein, and it was so loosely drawn that the Courts construed it so as to permit respondents in criminal suits to be heard.

New York is now inclined to sanction this last innovation. A bill is before its Legislature to allow every person accused of crime to testify in his own or her own behalf.

Common sense and common experience inclines every year more strongly to eliciting all possible information bearing upon matters brought before the Courts for adjudication, as well on the Criminal as on the Civil side, so far as it can be done without requiring a man to become his own accuser. The time certainly is not distant when all the States of the American Union will adopt this rule.

When Pennsylvania reaches this point of commendable progress, it is to be hoped that the *offering* of money, or of any corrupt or mercenary consideration or inducement to act in any public position, such as the jury, the bench, or the legislative hall, will be stricken from the list of crimes. Then the officer will be a witness in all cases, and can be compelled to disclose all he may know. He would be a witness without the convenient dodge involved in the principle that no man can be compelled to criminate himself. By removing danger of punishment from one party, the conviction of the guiltier would be secured. The acceptor of a bribe, or he who shall stand charged with being such, could take the witness stand, and testify in his own behalf, explaining, if possible, what might appear to be dark or suspicious, and taking only the risk of cross-examination.

It may be remarked that in most of the countries of Continental Europe, individuals charged with crime are always interrogated by the magistrates, and that even this extreme rule has worked so well that no signs are given of its abandonment. This was one of the requirements of the old Roman law, as was exemplified in the examination of Jesus by Pilate. In none of the American States have respondents been required to testify. In none of them has that rule been proposed. It may be doubted, if it would find acceptance among us, at least for a long time to come. But to the length now proposed, it is propable all the States will go in a period comparatively brief.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—These are old and oft-repealed words, and we must take it for granted that they stand for things that have real existence; in other words, that bribery and corruption are more or less practiced. Certain it is that many people think so.

But neither denunciation, nor scolding, nor rotation in office, nor change of parties, will put a stop to this bad practice. The love of money will assert its power in defiance of all these. So long as Mammon is loved more than God is feared, men will tamper with law-makers, and possibly with law-dispensers, and their little arrangements will be made in secret and defy detection. Subsequent events may carry moral conviction strong as demonstration to the minds of thousands that corrupt arrangements have been entered into; but to produce legal proof of the fact is impossible. And why? Because there are no witnesses. Lawful contracts generally require witnesses; but such contracts as these, being illegal, are sure to be without them.

But the offering of a corrupt consideration to a man occupying a post of public trust is not necessarily a criminal act on the part of the party offering it. For example: Jones and Smith are opposing candidates for the Senate of the United States. Muggins is the Representative in the Legislature from one of the districts of the State, and he knows that a majority of his constituents prefer Mr. Smith to Mr. Jones, and he knows, moreover, that he was himself elected on the strength, in part, of his friendship for Mr. Smith, either expressed or implied. But when the time for action comes, Mr. Jones approaches Mr. Muggins, and in some quiet way lets him know that it will be to his pecuniary advantage, to the amount of, say, two thousand dollars, if he will cast his vote for him instead of Mr. Smith. Now if Mr. Jones's end in some way discovered that the vote of Mr. Muggins was a purchaseable commodity, and thought it worth that much money, why should he not buy it? To this it will be answered, that such a transaction is disgraceful to all parties engaged in it, and that, if Mr. Jones were an honorable man, or an honest man, he would scorn to enter into such an arrangement. Grant it; but there are scores of tricks of party politicians quite as dishonorable as this, which nobody thinks of making penal offences.

Now, what I would suggest as the best, if not the only, remedy we can find for this abomination is, to repeal all statutes making *the offer and the payment* of bribes, or other corrupt considerations, penal offences, and make it a perfectly safe operation for any man, or any corporation, to go, either secretly or openly, to a member of the Legislature, and say to him, cast your vote so and so and you shall have so much money, or you shall have such and such advantages; or even to approach a juror and say, "Secure me a verdict, and I will do so and so for you." This done, then add largely to the penalty that shall attach to the offence of *accepting* a bribe, or other corrupt consideration, on the part of any man occupying a position of public trust.

The effect of this will be to place the two parties to the rascally compact on different platforms, and render it impossible for one to be made a shield, a defense, a cover to the other. Then the party who gave the bribe can be compelled to tell all about it, for it will be impossible for him to criminate himself, inasmuch as he has committed no legal offence.

Were the laws on this subject made so, Mr. Jones would find it impossible to make that little arrangement with Mr. Muggins, for the simple reason that the latter gentleman would be afraid to negotiate. He would know that his vote would excite suspicion, and lead to investigation; that Mr. Jones would be called upon to testify in the case; and as the latter gentleman had committed no legal wrong, and had no principle of law behind which he could dodge, he would be obliged to tell all about it. Mr. Muggins might be very desirous of getting Mr. Jones' money, but he would shrink from the peril in which the corrupt transaction would place him. Moreover, he would instinctively recoil at the thought of being the only criminal in the case. So long as both parties share alike in the guilt, the danger, and the infamy, they strengthen each other; but destroy this parity, and you alter the case entirely. Such is human nature.

A remark in your editorial columns, in which you briefly suggest some such remedy as this for this monstrous evil, induced me to pen this article. My object is to turn the thoughts of the people in this direction, and elicit discussion. It may, at first sight, seem paradoxical to propose to arrest a bad practice by partially legalizing it; but if our present statutes on this subject are viewed from a truly philosophical stand point, it will be seen that, by attempting to bind too much, we really bind nothing—that by making both parties in the corrupt transactions of which we are speaking equally amenable to punishment, we enable them to cover each other, and render legal conviction almost impossible. C.

LETTER FROM MRS. SWISSHELM.

The New Plan of Reconstruction—President's Change of Policy, &c.

EDITORS OF THE GAZETTE—*Gentlemen:*—If you turn to your files, you will find that about one year ago, Senator Steward, of Nevada, introduced into the Senate a plan of reconstruction, which was received by Republicans with very general favor—if my memory serve, even Senator Sumner approved it. Its true character was soon discovered, and it was buried out of sight—people thought never to rise again. As I am always expecting every conceivable and inconceivable fraud, on the part of Southern men, I am seldom disappointed, and never can be astonished by them, unless they should happen to propose or adopt some honorable, straightforward course. I was one of the first to see the trap and expose it. In examining that measure of pacification I became pretty familiar with its history and purport, and in looking over the "New Reconstruction Policy," agreed upon by his serene Highness, the autocrat of all the Americas and his Journal, as it appeared in your edition of the 7th, I was instantly impressed with the pleasure of meeting an old acquaintance. This new plan is the identical old Steward conspiracy, to which the President and his party were committed last winter, and which was thus subjugating the South, was brought to Washington by the senator Foot, of Michigan, and by him committed to the care of his son-in-law, Mr. Steward, of Nevada.

The impertinance which enables bloody-handed, impenitent rebels to come to the Capital of the Government, and there dictate their utmost to destroy, and by their taste so engage, the limbs upon which they will resume their old place in that Government and the sinpiness, and wanton defiance of respect, which induces the victors to tolerate any attempt at such dictation and without parallels in the world's history. Last winter Congress or the legal people, so far maintained their right to manage the Government they had preserved, without saying "by your leave," to its bitterest enemies, that the agency of Foote had to be denied, and disowned; but now these same people so wearied, by the distractions of Congress, that they receive this same policy as a God-Send, coming, as it already does, from the bitterest and most determined rebels in the land.

Governor Sharkey has gone home to prepare the people of Mississippi to accept the new proposition in lieu of that adopted and endorsed by the loyal millions of the North. How condescending and considerate of Governor Sharkey! Do the loyal people forget what manner of shark this is, into whose jaws the nation's faithful allies are to be thrown!

Do the people forget that, in years gone by, a Mississippi planter brought his slave wife and child to Cincinnati, emancipated them, married her and made his will, leaving them his estate. After his death, the widow and son returned to Mississippi to reside on their property. "The heirs," brothers and nephews of the deceased, brought suit to break the will, and Judge Sharkey decided that, not only the estate, but its owners belonged to the heirs; and the mother and child were arrested and sold under this decision, and distributed with the other proceeds.

Do the people forget that this nation is solemnly pledged, before God and man, to guarantee and defend, with all the power of the army and navy of the United States, the freedom of our national allies, and do they propose to delegate the performance of this sacred pledge, to the agency of his Sharkship and his confederates!

More than a year and a-half ago, President Johnson wrote, to this same Sharkey, advising the only seeming concession of this *new* policy, viz: Conditional suffrage for the Freedmen. This he did, not as a measure of justice, but as one which would divide and distract the Republican majority in Congress. This was the new policy of the spring or early summer of '65, as distinctly announced by President Johnson to Governor Sharkey, and it is the new policy now.

In the proposition, as submitted by Mr. Steward, the terms upon which Yankees, other white emigrants and negroes were to be permitted to vote, in the reconstructed States, were left to the future consideration of the States themselves; but it was strictly provided that those terms were to be equal. No distinction was to be made on account of race or color, except in case of Indians not taxed, in the laws regulating the right of suffrage, "provided, that no person by reason of this article shall be excluded from voting who has heretofore exercised the elective franchise under the Constitution and laws of the State, or who, at the time of the adoption of this amendment may be entitled to vote under said Constitution and laws." Here was and is the gist of the whole matter. Make what restrictions you please on the ruling rights of negroes, and the white emigrants who may seek homes in those States—exclude or admit mud-sills of all classes, but "touch not the Lord's anointed!" Lay restrictions upon that old mass of pride and ignorance which plunged these states into rebellion, and we will deliver over to the spirit of liberty and equality the outside barbarians who may seek homes amongst us, that they may be placed on a political equality with our ex-Confederates. We do not want Yankees amongst us, and as we have always regarded them as below our negroes, we will consent to let the nigger and the Yankee vote side and side."

To this it amounted then. To this it amounts now, only it is more specific, which these lower orders are to be admitted to the elective franchise, are differently stated. Those who can read the Constitution *in English* and write his or her German lover of liberty, and the Irish-American, deprived of the means of education, by the aristocracies of their native land. For the negro, deprived by the most cruel inadmits of the right to learn to read, or to acquire property, to offer him the right of suffrage on an educational or property qualification—to tender him this indispensable requisite to maintaining his freedom, on any such terms, or to offer it to his pledged protectors, on his behalf, is an insult and a burlesque which ought to be met by a blow. How any loyal man of pluck can permit one of these perjured traitors to offer any terms except unconditional submission is treasonable indeed.

But this suffrage condition. It is well known to us all that the school houses of the freedmen are burned, their teachers murdered for teaching them, and they for attempting to learn, that they are robbed of their wages by the coalition of the rebel majorities who hate them for their loyalty, and who now propose, as a concession, to resume their old power in the Government; and agree, for the present, that a few of their leaders shall be prohibited from holding Federal offices. They will consent to accept exclusive authority in the States until they get the reins in their hands and their slaves reduced to a proper submission, and they care little for Federal honors for the time. As negroes are not to be excluded from the ballot box on account of race or color, of course they will be counted in the representation. The few who will be nominally admitted to the franchise, can easily be overawed by the majorities and the whole affair is a reproduction of an old conspiracy—a carrying out of Johnson's original plan, for, mark you, it is not those entitled to vote in "any" State who are to be secured in their continued right of voting, but those "*who have exercised* the elective franchise under the Constitution and laws of the State," viz., the old rebels of that State.

But why argue the question! Have not the people of the loyal States announced the terms on which they are willing to receive these traitors, and who dares go behind the discussion! Who are these Southern gentlemen who have consulted with the President, and agreed upon a new policy! Who but the recently frozen vipers, warmed into life by the mistaken charity of a too generous foe, who now seek by every subterfuge, to crawl back into the bosom of that mother country which has already reeled, almost to her fall, from the effects of their venomous stings! How dare any man bring forward a proposition from such a source, by which it is sought to set aside the over whelming verdict of the loyal millions who rescued that country from their poisonous fangs, in the hour of her extremest need!

Will not the people rise and stamp under their feet this impertinent interference with their business—this poisonous attempt to overrule and override their repeated and solemn verdicts given at the ballot box!

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

CONSUMPTION.—This Scourge of human suffering, more or less prevalent, with despotic sway has insinuated itself into all classes, grades and conditions of life. Neither age, sex or rank are exempt from its ravages. Its icy hand falls alike upon youthful innocence and hoary headed age. Some of the premonitory symptoms are a hacking Cough, Expectorant, Shortness of Breath, Irritation about the Lungs and Chest, Darting Pains in the Side and Back, Emaciation and General Prostrative condition of the whole system. It is authentically stated that one-fifth of the inhabitants of this country and Europe die of Consumption. No disease has been more thoroughly baffled, and its nature less understood, here to fore, than that upon which exists a greater diversity of opinion, and no disease which has more completely baffled all medical skill and remedial agency. Persons suffering from this dread disease or any of its concomitant attacks, should not fail in possessing themselves of the proper Remedy, in order that they may stay its ravages, and be restored to health.

The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON'S FRENCH PREPARATION for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections, has been in use over 20 years with the most unbounded success, the remedy, prepared under Mr. Wilson's personal supervision, has a pamphlet, containing the original prescription, with full and explicit directions for preparation and use, together with a short history of his case, may be obtained of JOSEPH FLEMING, 84 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $1.25. Pamphlet mailed free of charge.

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"London	Our Best,	Hair Color Restorer"
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It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and begins to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong. Only 75 cents a bottle. For sale by

Sold by McCLARKAN & McKENNAN, 95 Market street; GEO. A. KELLY 37 Wood st.; and JOS. FLEMING, 84 Market st., Pittsburgh. KANE & DRUITT, Allegheny.

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HABITUAL CONSTIPATION, HOW TO EFFECT A CERTAIN AND PERMANENT CURE.—Some occupations of life predispose to Costiveness, especially those which allow but little exercise. Persons who contract this unfortunate habit of body, under such circumstances, might possibly be relieved by changing their sedentary employments for others of a more active kind; but this is by no means certain. Habitual constipation is a very obstinate disorder. All the ordinary so-called remedies invariably aggravate it. Nothing can be more injurious than the continued use of strong aperients. They at first irritate, and finally so paralyze the bowels—rendering them so torpid that enormous doses of cathartic medicines have no effect upon them. A mild aperient, combined with a gentle stimulant, is the true remedy; and a combination of the happiest proportion, of these ingredients, is found in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This famous vegetable invigorates the whole intestinal canal while, quietly removing from its convolutions all impediments to a free passage through them. No mere purgative has this double operation. No ordinary stimulant effects the desired object. Cases of Constipation abandoned as hopeless by distinguished medical men have been cured in a few weeks by the Bitters. To those who have tried all the medicines of the dispensary in vain, we say try this irresistible stimulant and aperient. Here is no sufficient reason why Constipation should be the consequence of sedentary habits. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, by supplying the tone which would otherwise be derived from exercise, will, in all cases enable the system to perform its excretory functions regularly and healthfully.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is our authorised Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

SUNDRIES.—

200	bushels Prime Clover Seed.
50	Barrels " White Beans.
40	" Dried Apples.
35	Sacks "
100	Barrels Peach Blow Potatoes.
120	" Green Apples.
75	" Sorghum Molasses.
5	" Cider.
5	" Leaf Lard.
10	Kegs "
5	Barrels Fresh Eggs.
5	" Pickles.

In Store and for sale by

FITZER & ARMSTRONG,
Corner Market and Fifth Streets.

fe13

DRY PEACHES AND APPLES.

67 bbls Peaches;
100 sacks Apples; in store; for sale by

fe13 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NORTH CAROLINA PITCH.—

8 bbls in store, for sale by

fe13 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

LARD OIL.—10 bbls No. 1; 10 bbls No. 2 In store and for sale by

fe13 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.—20 bbls in store and for sale by

fe13 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

PEACHES.—25 barrels Prime Dried Halves, for sale by

fe13 J. S. CANFIELD & SON.

SORGHUM.—20 bbls; a prime article. For sale by

fe13 J. S. CANFIELD & SON.

PEANUTS.—50 sacks to arrive per steamer America, for sale by

fe13 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

PEARL ASH.—10 bbls, for sale by

fe13 J. S. CANFIELD & SON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)
Corner Fourth & Wood Sts.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
Foreign Exchange,
Gold, Silver and Coupons.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

SIGN--ENGINE IN THE WINDOW.

A SUCCESTION TO

Purchasers of Groceries.

You can save

FROM TEN TO TWENTY PER CENT.

By Buying at the House of

SHIELDS & BOUCHER,

108 Smithfield Street,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

fe13

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES

I HAVE RECEIVED MOST OF MY STOCK, and offer to the Trade a selection from

5,000 Pairs of Various Makes.

Before purchasing elsewhere, call and examine my Stock, as I can

OFFER DEALERS SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

JAMES BOWN,

No. 136 Wood Street.

no23:ly&d

MILLINGAR & BIDWELL,
MONONGAHELA
PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARDS.
Carson Street, South End Monongahela Bridge,
SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

Having a large stock of

DRY LUMBER

on hand, we are prepared to furnish all descriptions of DRESSED LUMBER for Buildings, &c., at lowest market rates.

Builders and those intending to build, this is the most favorable time for making their arrangements as we have a large stock of

FINISHED WORK ON HAND.

fe11:t31

JUST PUBLISHED,

TROUBAT & HALY'S

PRACTICE.

PRACTICE.

**PRACTICE.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

BATES & BELL,

21 Fifth Street.

OFFER ALL THEIR

WINTER GOODS

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

Blankets,
Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Cloaks,
Flannels.

BATES & BELL,

ja6

AT EATON'S,

TRIMMINGS,

NOTIONS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HOOP SKIRTS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

CORSETS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES, and

UNDERWEAR,

AT

F. H. EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street,

fe7

ITALIAN OPERA.

KID GLOVES---OPERA COLORS,

NEW LOT JUST OPENED.

Fancy Faus,
Opera Hoods,
Real Lace Goods.

BRADLEY'S

New Duplex Skirt For 1867.

$1.25 A PAIR AND WARRANTED.

$1.25 For "S. S." Kid Gloves.

MACRUM & CARLISLE

Are authorized by the Manufacturer of the "S.S." KID GLOVES.

To Guarantee Every Pair.

Should any rip or tear when being put on, we will replace them with a fresh pair.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street.

ITALIAN OPERA.

WHITE KID GLOVES, $1.00.

Fine Fans, All Colors.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN HOOP SKIRTS.

Invisible Lady of the Lake,
La Petite Empress Train,
La Petite Boulevard.

Point and Applique Ed'ds,
Point and Applique Collars.
Point and Applique Laces,
Wisconsin and Thread Laces.

Embroideries of Every Description.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES

At greatly reduced prices.

Full line Gent's Furnishing Goods.

MORRISON'S "STAR" SHIRTS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

MERCHANTS, PEDDLERS, and ALL who buy to sell again, will find in our Wholesale Department, Goods at

NEW YORK PRICES.

MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.,

78 and 80 Market Street,

fe8

SPECIAL BARGAINS

AT

Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

We would call special attention to our stock of

HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, INFANTS' EMBD ROBES, SILK SCARFS, LINEN COLLARS, CUFFS AND SETS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, HOOP SKIRTS, WOOLEN GOODS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS--Gloves, Hosiery and Stock generally, which we are NOW OFFERING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. WOOLEN SHAWLS, SONTAGS, HOODS, NUBIAS, SCARFS--Offering very low to close out.

HOSIERY--Herring Ribbed, all Wool Ribbed, Balmoral, Cotton Fleeced, Tartan and Scotch Plaid.

GLOVES--Good Paris Kid Gloves @ 25, in Dark, Medium and Opera Shades, a full stock. Cloth, Calf and Silk Fleeced, for Ladies and Gents.

HANDKERCHIEF SALE CONTINUED.

We are still offering our stock of Mighty Soiled Handkerchiefs in Plain, Hemstitched and Embroidered.

THE NEW HOOP SKIRT FOR 1867.

Something Entirely New.

We would invite the attention of MERCHANTS and DEALERS to our stock, which will be found to contain all that is seasonable, at prices to suit the decline in gold.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 Market Street.

ja22

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

New Goods Just Opened.

Merchants desiring to Sort Up should call and examine our Stock and Prices.

FULL LINE OF DRY GOODS & NOTIONS.

No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

C. ARBUTHNOT. W. T. SHANNON. J. G. STEPHENSON

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CARR, McCANLDESS & CO.,

(LATE WILSON, CARR & CO.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94 Wood St.,

Third house above Diamond Alley,

ja6:d3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

COAL, COKE, &c.

WM. M. CLANEY.....WARDING CUMMING.
R. N. HUNTSMAN.....J. L. MILLER.

WM. M. CLANEY, & CO..

Gas Coal Works,

Shippers and dealers in SUPERIOR GAS AND FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL and SLACK. Post-office address, BOX 387, Pittsburgh, and LOCK BOX 67 Allegheny City.

GENERAL OFFICE, second story Pittsburgh Saving Bank Building, corner Liberty street and Virgin alley, Pittsburgh. BRANCH OFFICES: No. 5 Liberty street, under Penn's R. R., opposite Mechanic street, Pittsburgh; and corner Anderson street and P. F. W. C. R. R. Allegheny. All orders left at either of the above places will receive prompt attention.

ja10p3

PORT PITT COAL COMPANY.

--Shippers and dealers in Superior Family and Steam Coal, Nut Coal and Slack, general office second story Pittsburgh Saving Bank Building, corner Liberty street and Virgin alley. Branch office, corner Try and Third streets, Pittsburgh. Orde s left at either of the above places will receive prompt attention.

Postoffice Address Box 587, Pittsb'gh.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. GILLESPIE, S. MCCURDY, GEORGE P. HUNT, WALTER BRYANT, JAMES OLIVER, R. L. FARNESTOCK, WM. RENSHARE, JAS. MONTGOMERY, JOHN HAYS.

J. J. GILLESPIE, Pres't. | A. H. ENGLISH, Sec'y. S. HEYNER, Treasurer.

W. M. CLANEY & CO., Managers.

ja10p94

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL

COAL AND COKE COMPANY,

Miners, shippers and dealers, wholesale and retail, in the

BEST FAMILY COAL.

Nut Coal and Slack.

OFFICE AND YARD, corner Fourth and Try streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

All orders for delivery in the City, or Shipment West, will meet prompt and immediate attention.

E. A. SCHNABEL, Superintendent.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

No. 567 LIBERTY STREET,

(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR,

Are now prepared to furnish good Youghiogheny

LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK,

At the lowest market price.

☞All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly. my23:3m

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE COAL

And Manufacturers of

Coal, Slack, and Desulphurized Coke

OFFICE AND YARD,

Corner of Butler and Morton; first yard on Liberty and Ulymer streets, Ninth ward, and on Seventh street, near Low Dam, Pittsburgh.

Families and Manufacturers supplied with the best article of Coal or Coke at the lowest cash rates.

Orders left at any of their offices will receive prompt attention.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S

ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH

Sewing Machines

Are THE BEST for Family and Manufacturing purposes. Call and see them at

No. 18 Fifth Street.

DON'T BE DECEIVED BY

Flourishing half column advertisements of inferior Machines, but get a GROVER & BAKER. It has been fully tested for sixteen years, and is by all competent Judges, pronounced the BEST IN USE.

No. 18 Fifth street.

no9:m95

$25. BARTLETT $25.

SEWING MACHINE.

Best cheap Licensed Machine in the United States. Agents wanted everywhere. Pay $30 to $200 per month. Enclose stamp and address PAGE BROTHERS, General Agents, 614 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and 221 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

de29

GET NONE BUT A

GROVER & BAKER

For a Holiday Gift. It is reliable, perfect and herefore the best. Don't fail to call and see it at

NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

SHOE, HARNESS & CARRIAGE MAKERS should see the new

GROVER & BAKER NO. 1 SEWING MACHINE.

Before buying elsewhere. It is the best for their use. For sale at

NO. 18 FIFTH STREET

THE GROVER & BAKER

SEWING MACHINE

Is the Ultima Thule of Mechanism. Please call and examine it at

NO 18 FIFTH STREET.

DRUGGISTS.

GEORGE A. KELLY.....E. M. SNODGRASS.

GEORCE A. KELLY & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

37 Wood Street,

OPIUM.	IODIDE POTASSIUM.
MORPHIA.	CHLORATE POTASH.
QUININE.	BROM POTASSIUM.
IODINE RESUB.	NITRATE SILVER.

STANDARD CHEMICALS.

ja17

DRUGS! DRUGGS!! DRUGS!!!

JAMES T. SAMPLE

HAVING BOUGHT THE WELL KNOWN DRUG HOUSE ON COR. FEDERAL AND ROBINSON STS., ALLEGHENY,

Will keep on hand a full assortment of all kinds of

DRUGS.

And which will be sold cheaper than any other house in the two cities.

Prescriptions carefully prepared by a first-class druggist.

All kinds of PERFUMERY and FANCY SOAPS on hand. oc30

J. SCHOENMAKER & SON,

Pittsburgh White Lead Works,

PURE WHITE LEAD,

BLUE LEAD GROUND IN OIL FOR PAINTING OR OIL BARRELS,

No. 67 Fourth Street, Up Stairs.

ao12:n79

NEW PHILADELPHIA

DRY GOODS STORE,

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.,

No. 87 Market Street,

(West side, near Market House.)

ENTIRE NEW STOCK.

BLEACHED MUSLINS for 12½c;
UNBLEACHED do. do. 12½c;
CALICO do. do. 12½c;
GREY TWILLED FLANNELS 37½c;
IRISH LINENS—best makes;
TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS,
TOWELS, CRASH and DIAPERS.

A large assortment of

New Goods,

NICE AND CLEAN,

No. 87 Market Street.

fe9

H. J. LANCE,

SILK AND WOOLEN

DYER AND SCOURER,

ALSO,

Chints Window Curtains and Chair Covers Cleaned & Reglazed without unpacking.

Nos. 135 and 137 Third Street,

Between Wood and Smithfield,

my19:n272 PITTSBURGH, PA.

WAIT FOR THE REST.—We will publish a work by Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, entitled "A HISTORY OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES—GOING ITS ORIGING, CAUSES AND RESULTS." Mr. Stephens' name is a sufficient guarantee that this will be the *Standard History reliable* and complete work should avoid in its issue. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,

No. 507 Minor street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ja7:r27dwF

F. MUSSMANN,

Fifth Street, 5 & 6 seven Tunnel and Chatham Streets,

Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully on short notice. my29:n267

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,

Anchor Cotton Mills, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of

ANCHOR (A) SHEETINGS,
ANCHOR (B) SHEETINGS,
ANCHOR (C) SHEETINGS,
And BATTING. my15:n239

$25,000 TO LOAN

ON MORTGAGES,

in sums of $500 and upwards.

Real Estate bought and sold

GEORGE M. PETTY,

je29 Real Estate Agent, No. 15 St. Clair s

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13, 1867.

Personal.

We regret to learn that Rev. Henry D. Moore, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, is, and has been lying for several weeks past, seriously ill.

The *elite* of Titusville have been enjoying the amusement of a "*bal masque*"—that's the way a Titusville paper puts it.

John Landers, for a number of years President of the Lancaster (Pa) Bank, died last week, at the age of eighty-eight years.

Miss Gurtie Frothingham, who won the gold medal and three hundred dollars in greenbacks, as the champion in the recent Central Skating Park tournament in this city, is the daughter of Thomas Frothingham, of Petroleum Centre. So the Titusville *Herald* says.

Gough is lecturing in Chicago. He is to lecture in this city, before the Mercantile Library, in a short time.

"Jack Sheppard," for stealing horses in Venango county, has been sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for five years and three months. Patrick Bummyhaven, from the same county, for rape, has drawn a ticket for eight years.

Lawrence P. Barrett, of Boston, is under an engagement to Boucicault, and will play in London next season. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Florence are at Wood's Theatre, Cincinnati. Dan Bryant has been at the Metropolitan. Mrs. D. P. Bowers commenced an engagement at the Walnut street Toodrom, Philadelphia on Monday night. The Hanlon Brothers are at Charleston. Mrs. F. W. Lander (Davenport) is playing a very successful engagement at the National Theatre, Washington. Edwin Adams has just finished an engagement, and Maggie Mitchell begins one at the Varieties, in New Orleans. Mme. Parepa, Carl Ross, and others, are going to Canada on a concert tour, under the management of Brignoli. Murdock has been reading Shakespeare in Boston. Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Davenport opened at the Howard, in Boston, last night, in "Christopher Columbus." Helen West, ern is in Chicago. John E. Owens, is at Louisville and New Albany. The "Black Crook" has already run five weeks at the Continental, in Boston, and moral Boston-ians do not look for any close in that performance. Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati, is preparing to bring out the "Black Crook."

"Squeezing" the girls rates at a high figure in the Oil Regions. Mr. Stephen Hedgelin, for a little bit of obtrusive affection, in putting his arms about a lady's waist, pays a fine of twenty dollars, by order of the Venango criminal court. Stephen is evidently inexperienced in such matters; he didn't go the right way about it.

The general opinion, in the oil country, of Hon. C. V. Culver, is that he is an unfortunate, well-intentioned gentleman, and not the infamous scoundrel he was pictured by the press and people at the time of his failure. The sober second thought is correct in this instance.

Presentations to railroad conductors, "gentlemanly and efficient"—as if it was not their business to be so—and to officials are generally great humbugs. In Tioga county paper, we notice the presentation of a watch and chain, with the customary oratory, to the high constable and pound-master of Wellsboro.

J. A. Putnam, a banker of Chicago, failed last week. The Sheriff found the assets of the bank to be of fractional currency $6,50; silver coin, $6,75; copper coin, 3 cents; foreign coin, 1 cent. Total available, $15,19. How many hundred dollars of business was done on this capital, people "up" in the Chicago style will form their own ideas.

Commodore G. W. Graham, an old and well known steamboatman, who for some time during the war had charge of Government transportation at Cairo, died in St. Louis on Wednesday morning last, from consumption.

The State Revenue.

It may interest, says the *Ledger*, to know from what sources the large revenue of the State of Pennsylvania is derived, now that the State takes on real estate are abolished. Let us take a few items from one of the latest reports on the subject and place them in the order of their magnitude. Thus for example, the tax on corporation stocks yielded last year, $1,258,930; the tax on tonnage $401,741; the commutation of the tonnage tax, $260,000; retailers' licenses. $97,191; collateral inheritance tax $86,706; tavern licenses, $49,462,34; tax on writs, $27,482; tax on emoluments of offices $16,250; tax on gross receipts, $12,472; tax on foreign insurance companies, $7,000. From these few items are collected the large amount of $1,620,033. Balance of the income of the State last year was from other and large number of other items, such as taxes on wills and deeds, on bank dividends, brokers, auction duties and commissions, from licenses for eating houses, billiard rooms and bowling saloons, peddlers, brokers, patent medicine dealers, and a large variety of other sources, including a fund from "cases of conscience." From all these sources the large sum of about five and a quarter millions of dollars was collected during the year 1866.

It will, perhaps, be equally interesting to notice some of the larger items of expenditure to which this revenue is devoted. A few of them, ranked in the order of their magnitude are as follows: Interest on loans, $1,892,105; expenses of Government, $660,000; relief of the Chambersburg sufferers, $497,-000; for charitable institutions, $477,000; common schools, $224,308; pensions and gratuities, $164,536; State Capitol and grounds, $60,000; House of Refuge, $50,000; penitentiaries, $41,085. Following these are a variety of other small expenditures. The total expenditures, however, left the large margin of $1,867,650 surplus to be applied to the reduction of the State debt.

Pennsylvania Products.

The Board of Trade in Philadelphia have made a report which gives an interesting view of the three great Pennsylvania staples. The product of coal in this Commonwealth in 1866 is estimated in round numbers at 16,-000,000 tons, an increase of 2,000,000 tons over the product of 1865, and of nearly 4,000,000 tons over the product of 1860. The ascertained tonnage of the railways and canals connected with the anthracite and semi-anthracite coal fields was nearly 13,000,000, and the remainder of the product consisted of anthracite consumed near the place of production, which is estimated at from 500,000 to 1,000,000 tons and of bituminous coal. The value of this product at the mines of its first delivery is at least $80,000,000. The quantity of petroleum produced in 1866 is estimated at nearly 3,000,000 of gallons, valued at $12,000,000. The product of pig-iron was 648,208 tons, an increase of nearly 100,-000 tons over 1865, valued at $31,082,984. The aggregate value of coal, petroleum and pig-iron was $128,231,213.

Board of Control.

The Allegheny Board of Control held a meeting on Monday, and the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. Clark; Secretary, Mr. Francis; Treasurer, William Hamilton; Receiver of Taxes, D. Macferron; Janitor and Messenger, John Culbertson.

Miss Amanda Jane Cook was elected teacher in School No. 6, at a salary of $80 per month.

The officers of the Ward Boards were announced as follows:

First Ward—President, J. B. Clark; Secretary, S. Riddle; Treasurer, John A. Smith.

Second Ward—President, Robert Lea; Secretary, John Brown, Jr.; Treasurer, W. A. Reed.

Third Ward—President, F. Torrence; Secretary, John U. Barr; Treasurer, William Hamilton.

Fourth Ward—President, R. B. Francis, Secretary, R. Kollock; Treasurer, D. Hendrick.

Soldiers' Orphans.

The report of the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan schools in Pennsylvania contains many interesting statements. During the past year four new schools have been established, and three additional schools, now required, will be organized as soon as possible. There have been admitted during the year 1,975 children, and the total number of scholars on the list of December was 2,658, of which 1,291 were boys and 1,067 were girls. These are all cared for until they reach the age of sixteen, when they are discharged, being judged competent at that age to do something towards earning a livelihood. The total expenses of the system for the year ending November 30th was $399,149.26. Nothing that Pennsylvania contributed to aid in suppressing the rebellion, reflects more honor on her patriotism than the establishment of the Soldiers' Orphan schools.

Railway Earnings.

The appended table shows the approximate earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad during the month of January, 1867, as compared with the same period of the year 1866:

	1867.	1866.	Increase over 1866.
From Freight	$340,222 31	$263,212 45	$84,114 86
" Passengers	173,377 19	177,749 91	.....
" Ex. Matter	8,277 19	9,924 12	.....
" Mail	7,838 16	7,525 00	.....
" Rent of R'd	7 83 33	1,666 66	.....
" Miscellan's	2,190 09	1,188 34	961 66
Total	$ 60,115 35	$460,262 45	$132 90
Decrease from 1866 in freight			$2,990 72
do. do. do. express matter			960 62

A Religious Difference.—"Australia Jack," an Irishman who has but recently returned to Allegheny from the Island gold fields, boards at Mrs. Delaney's boarding house on Sandusky street, in the Fourth ward, Allegheny. At the same house boards an Englishman named James Darlington, and on Monday evening a spirited religious discussion sprung up between the two. The debate grew fast and culminated in the gold seeker hitting his opponent over the head with a chair, inflicting injuries not at all trifling. The injured controversialist made information for assault and battery before Mayor Morrison and the accused was arrested by officer Hess. At the hearing the defendant was found guilty of disorderly conduct and fined $2 and costs.

Will Undoubtedly Go Through.—Some Chicago capitalists have a movement on foot to lay pipes from Titusville to New York, for the purpose of transporting oil, in competition with the railroads. The estimated capital is $5,000,000. This is to be an experiment merely, and will in time be extended to Antwerp, the great oil mart of Europe.

Surety of the Peace.—Thos. McAneel yesterday made information before Alderman Taylor, charging John Howley with surety of the peace, alleging that defendant threatened to strike and generally maltreat the deponent. A warrant was issued.

COURT REPORTS.

Trial List for Wednesday.

COMMON PLEAS.—Judge Sterrett.

35. M. Bergeman vs. L. Schnitzer.
41. Francis M. Coyern vs. C. Clapp.
45. George H. Metzgar vs. George Reiter, et. al.
48. John Duffy vs. Mary Ann Quinn et al.
51. Catherine Rosch vs. Elizabeth Rosch.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Williams.

26. Wooldridge Oil Refining Co. vs. Equitable Insurance Co.
99. Edward D. Watson vs. Jos. Fleming.
100. Andrew D. Miller vs. Owners steamboat Leclaire.
101. J. Grosvenor Davis vs. Bernhardt Henry Landwehr.
105. Noble, Angell & Co vs. O. B. Jones, adm'r G. B. Jones, dec'd.
106. Wilder & Co. vs. John M. Perkins & Co.
111. L. H. Voight & Co. vs. J. B. Sneathen & Co.
118. Frederick Schrader vs. Jos. Meyer.

Common Pleas Court.

Before Judge Sterrett.

BIXLEY VS. MCDONALD.

This case occupied the whole of yesterday, and was not concluded at adjournment.

CARL FREDERICKS VS. PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND COLUMBUS RAILROAD COMPANY.

Action to recover damages for personal injury. A passenger train on defendant's road was thrown from the track, by the breaking of the axle of the tender, in February, 1865, at Mastersville, in Ohio, by which the plaintiff, a passenger, it was alleged, suffered very severe injuries, such as to prevent him from following his occupation of a shoemaker, and likely to disable him for life. Howard and Siebeneck for plaintiff, Moreland for defendant. On Trial.

District Court.—Before Judge Williams.

Fisher vs. Gillispie and Mitchell. This case continued on trial during yesterday, and will be concluded to-day.

Soldiers Orphans.

Thomas H. Burroughs, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans, in his report, states that during the past year four new schools have been established, and three additional schools now required, will be organized as soon as possible. There have been admitted during the year 1,975 children, and the total number of scholars on the list of December was 2,658, of which 1,291 were boys and 1,067 were girls. These are all cared for until they reach the age of sixteen, when they are discharged, being judged competent at that age to do something towards earning a livelihood. The total expenses of the system for the year ending November 30th was $399,149.26. Nothing that Pennsylvania contributed to aid in suppressing the rebellion, reflects more honor on her patriotism than the establishment of the Soldiers' Orphan schools.

Disposed Of.—We mentioned yesterday morning a fight which occurred on Grant street, at about one o'clock. At the hearing before the Deputy Mayor, Gallaher and Delaney were committed thirty days in default of twenty-five dollars. Kelly paid a fine of five dollars and costs. Downing was committed five days in default of a fine of five dollars.

Washington County Court.—The Washington county Court commences on Monday next. It is thought the three persons charged with murder, Robert Folger, Wm. Montgomery, and Mary Crumrine, will be given a hearing within a week or two.

Very Ill.—We regret to learn that Officer John Scott, of the Allegheny police is very ill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERRIBLE CRASH.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES FOR 30 DAYS. Many Goods LESS THAN FIRST COST.

Men's Calf Boots, tap sole, selling $4 50, reduced from $7 50.
Men's grain boots, water proof, selling $4.75, reduced from $6 50.
Men's grain boots, sewed, selling $4,50, reduced from $5,50.
Men's Kip boots selling $3,75, reduced from $4,50.
Men's opera boots selling $2,75, reduced from $3,50.
Men's balmorals, top sole, selling $2,50, reduced from $3,25.
Men's balmorals, selling $1,25, reduced from $2,75
Men's balmorals, selling $1,50, reduced from $2,25
Ladies' kid polish selling $3,00, reduced from $4,50
" goat " " $2,75, " $4,00
" " bals " $2,50, " $3,50
Ladies' French (mo) bals selling $2,75, reduced from $4,25
Ladies' goat bals selling $1,75, reduced from $2,25
Ladies' goat bals, tip, selling $1,40, reduced from $2,00

ENTIRE STOCK AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

26 and 28 Fifth St., Pittsburgh.

W. B. CLAPP & CO.

fe12

LADIES' AND GENT'S

FURS,

AT

SUMMER PRICES,

AT

HILLERMAN'S

No. 75 Wood Street.

Also, a Large Assortment of

HATS & CAPS

OF THE

LATEST STYLES.

ja15

JAMES E. STRICKLER.....C. H. MORLEDGE.

IRON CITY SPICE MILLS,

FIFTH STREET EXTENSION,

Near Pennsylvania Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PURE SPICES AND MUSTARD

Warranted when our name is on the Article.

FRESH GROUND CORNMEAL and RYE FLOUR constantly on hand.

COFFEE AND GROUND NUTS ROASTED promptly.

We respectfully inform the public that we will continue the manufacture of all the DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPICES, which we offer to Wholesale and Retail Dealers at the lowest market prices, aiming to deal fair, we solicit the patronage of the public.

R. J. BAXTER, formerly of the Congress Spice Mill, will be found at the above mill at all hours to attend to the wants of customers.

CHOPPED FEED constantly on hand.

STRICKLER & MORLEDGE.

de29:q75

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of

PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS,

CLINTON MILL, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.
BRIGHTON MILL, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 82 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President.
JNO. K. LIVINGSTON, Treas'r.
SAMUEL RIDDLE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Alwell, S. H. Hartman, John K. Livingston, John M. Perkins, C. H. Merrick.

Cash Paid for Paper Stock.

no29:m78

THE FIRM OF RICHARD HAYS & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st inst. The business of the late firm will be settled by LAUGHLIN & CO.

RICHARD HAYS & CO.

The firm of LAUGHLIN & CO. was dissolved on the 1st inst., RICHARD HAYS selling his interest to the remaining partners.

The manufacture of PIG IRON will be continued at the ELIZA FURNACES, under the same style of firm as heretofore.

The business of the late firm will be settled by the new.

LAUGHLIN & CO.

January 25th, 1867. ja26:s32

WETTACH & MEASON,

SUCCESSORS TO CHESSMAN & CLARK,

Manufacturers of

OAK LEATHER BELTING,

No. 11 Ohio street, Allegheny City.

Also full assortment of Belting at 61 H. ANDERSON'S, No. 189 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa. GEO. O. CLARK, Supt. of Works. de17

CHEESE.

100 boxes Goshen, Factory and Hamburg for sale by

CHARLES C. BALSLEY,

no9 No. 201 Liberty street.

BROOMS.

100 dozen for sale by

CHARLES C. BALSLEY,

no9 No. 201 Liberty street.

LARD OIL.

25 bbls. Extra Refined and warranted Winter Strained, for sale by

CHARLES C. BALSLEY,

no9 No. 201 Liberty street.

HOMINY.

100 bbls. new prime White Flint for sale by

CHARLES C. BALSLEY,

no 9 No. 2 1 Liberty street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it. FREE OF CHARGE. Please enclose a post-paid envelope addressed to yourself.

Address JOSEPH T. INMAN,
de26:y31 Station D, Bible House, N. Y. city.

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. [s-6]eod

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS,

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools, Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 120 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired size. my14:d64wT

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Sole manufacturers for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ja11:n32

REMEDIAL INSTITUTE

FOR SPECIAL CASES,

No. 14 Bond Street, New York.

Full information, with the *highest testimonials*; also, a Book on *Special Diseases*, in a *sealed envelope*, sent free. Address as above. *Invalids, and you will not regret it*; for, as advertising physicians are generally *Impostors*, without reference no stranger should be trusted. Enclose a stamp for postage, and direct to DR. LAWRENCE, No. 14 Bond street, New York.

no8:lo:nw

THE GRAVEST MALADIES

OF YOUTH AND EARLIEST MANHOOD.—HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa., Institute for the Physiology of the Passions, and the Errors, Abuse, and Diseases peculiar to the first age of man, with Reports on new methods of treatment employed in this institution. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address the SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ja11:n54:4wT

OIL WORKS & COMPANIES

OILS! OILS! OILS!

SOHO OIL WORKS.

BUFFUM KEHEW & CO

MANUFACTURES THE

CELEBRATED SPERM LUBRICATOR

Petroleum Lubricating Oil.

Sperm, Lard and Whale Oils,

HEAD-LIGHT, TANNERS' OIL & WHEEL GREASE.

ALSO,

STANDARD WHITE BURNING OIL,

No. 33 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. de7:n55

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

4 *DUQUESNE WAY*,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS:

WARING, KING & CO.,

my17:n46 127 Walnut St., Phila.

HENDRICK'S LUBRICATOR.

Manufactured by

WHITE, BROS. & CO., N. York.

E. J. ROBERTS, Agent,

No. 1 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Keep constantly on hand

Cotton Factory Oil,	Dark Machinery Oil,
Woolen Mill Oil,	Dark Engine Oil,
Light Cold Engine Oil,	Dark Car Oil, No 1,
Light Cold Screw-Cutting Oil,	Dark Car Oil, No 2,

de29:n267

WOOLDRIDGE OIL REFINING

COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

JOHN WATT, President.
HENRY M. LONG, Sec'y and Treas'r.

WORKS IN IMPERANCEVILLE.

Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way,

(Near Suspension Bridge.)

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE WHITE

BURNING OIL.

Brand—"Lucifer."

jy12:n66

EUREKA OIL WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EUREKA CARBON OIL,

The Celebrated

EUGEKA SPERM LUBRICATING OILS,

And Wholesale Dealers in

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

LARD, SPERM, WHALE AND FISH OILS.

No. 31 Market, St., Pittsburgh.

C. C. NOBLE, Ast.

Call and examine samples and read certificates. no15:n144

BUY THE BEST,

PETROLIA BLUE LEAD,

FOR OIL REFINERS

Manufactured only and for sale by

T. H. NEVIN'S CO.,

PIONEER PAINT WORKS,

N. W. Cor. 3d and Market Sts.,

oc19 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe & Liberty Oil Works.

Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil. Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum. Yards for storage and shipment of Crude Oil at Lawrenceville.

Office and Warehouse, corner of Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. my16:n36

EAGLE OIL WORKS,

Lawrenceville.

WICHTMAN & ANDERSON,

Refiners and Dealers in

PETROLEUM.

OFFICE, SECOND STORY, CORNER HANCOCK ST. AND DUQUESNE WAY. my16:n35

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

ROSE BUD ROUGH AND READY, ROSE BUD GOLDEN LEAF PLUG, ROSE BUD GOLDEN BARS, And other Noted Brands of

TOBACCO,

Manufactured by

R. A. W. JENKINSON.

Fifth door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny. de22:n36

JOHN MEGRAW,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,

45 WAN STREET.

A general assortment Smoking Tobacco, Pipe and Meerschaum Pouches always on hand. no21:n147

PAINTERS.

JOHN T. GRAY,

HOUSE AND SIGN

PAINTER, GRAINER AND GLAZIER,

No. 54 Hand St., Pittsburgh,

Plain and Ornamental Signs of every description done to order. All work done promptly at reasonable rates. jes:n87

WILLIAM H. BROWN,

(Late of the firm of BROWN & MORROW,)

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

No 16 east corner of Third and Market streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WALL PAPER—Of all grades, for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms and Kitchens, in great variety, at No. 107 Market st. JOS. E. HUGHES & BRO. oc27

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A Farm of about 50 acres in Union Township, Allegheny county, Pa., situate about four miles from the city on the Washington Pike. The improvements are a new 1½ story brick dwelling House with 12 rooms, a two-story Spring House, a Carriage House, a large Lumber Room, a No. 1 Frame Bank Barn, with stabling sufficient for 50 head of cattle. There is a fine Young Orchard, comprising about 125 trees, stocked with the best varieties of fruit trees. It is all underlaid with coal. The land is in a high state of cultivation, well watered, fences good, and would suit admirably for dairy or gardening purposes.

Also, 17½ acres adjoining the above, with a good Frame House, Carriage House, good Spring House and other out-buildings; with a good Orchard in fine bearing condition. This piece is also all underlaid with coal.

Also, 12 acres adjoining the above, unimproved, for sale low. This piece is also all underlaid with coal.

The above three pieces of property lie between the Little Saw Mill Run and Steubenville Railroads, and the coal can be reached easily from either road. The coal alone is worth all that is asked for the entire property.

Also, Farm of 17½ acres, situate in St. Clair township, Westmoreland county, Pa., immediately on the line of the Penna. Railroad. The improvements are a two-story Frame House with five rooms and good cellar, a Frame Bank Barn, 40x60 feet, and other out-buildings. There is on the place a good Young Apple Orchard; 12 acres cleared, balance in good timber; fencing generally good, well watered, underlaid with coal and limestone, convenient to churches, schools and blacksmith shops, together with the personal property such as stock, implements, grain in the ground, &c. Possession given immediately.

For further particulars, enquire of

G. H. TOWER,

no7 Real Estate Agent, 64 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 250 acres, all under good fences, cleared and in fine order, balance in good sized white oak and hickory timber, with most of underbrush cleared off; the whole watered and well underlaid with a two foot vein of coal; good frame house, two barns, wagon sheds, corn cribs, spring house, and about fourteen acres of choice fruit, different qualities. In this there is no waste land—all can be worked with ease. Situated in Beaver county, Pa., three miles from Rochester Station, and twenty-seven miles from Pittsburgh. Price $60 per acre.

Coal works, now in successful operation; daily production 10,000 bushels, situate on Monongahela river, in pool No. 3.

Small Farm, 40 acres, well improved, 1¼ miles from Livermore Station, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, in Indiana county, and only 35 miles from the city, all for $2,000.

Three acres in Duquesne Borough; no improvements; suitable for all kinds of small fruit growing.

One hundred acres good farm land, four acres cleared, good springs, and timber for fencing and building; four miles from Altoona, in Blair county, Pa.; good road to same. Price $1,500.

Ninety-two acres in Fayette township, 50 of which is

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

LOCAL NEWS ON FIRST AND THIRD PAGES

Central Board of Education.

The members of the Central Board of Education met Tuesday, February 11th, for the purpose of organizing for the ensuing year.

Present: Messrs. Getty, Lowe, McCook and Nobbs.

Mr. Nobbs was appointed President *pro tem.*

The credentials of James McAuley, of the Fourth ward; Jared M. Brush, of the Sixth ward, and John A. Sergeant, of the Eighth ward, were read.

On motion of Mr. Getty, it was ordered that the credentials be received and filed and the gentlemen named declared members of the Board.

The Board proceeded to the organization for the ensuing year, as follows:

President—Jared M. Brush.

Secretary—John A. Sergeant.

Treasurer—John R. McCune.

The monthly reports of the Principal of the High School, Principal of the Colored School, and of the Secretary were read and ordered to be received and filed.

The following bills were presented and warrants authorized in payment thereof, viz:

Roberts, Barnes & Co., coal bucket and shovels for Colored School	$2 05
Hough Bonner, towels, &c., for High School	7 25

On motion, adjourned.

A New Thing in Stealing.—Samuel Wickline and Louis Myers reside in Duquesne borough, and Wickline keeps a butcher shop on Fifth street. Until recently Wickline was the happy possessor of a bull dog which guarded his butcher shop. Lately the dog made its disappearance and yesterday, Wickline made his appearance at Alderman Lynch's office and made oath to his belief that Myers took and stole the dog and had it concealed at his house. A search warrant was issued.

A Punishable Offence.—We have observed in several localities about town, that the posts erected for the Fire Alarm Telegraph are being badly defaced by being bitten by horses which are hitched to them. We desire to remind the owners of horses that, in tying their animals to the posts so that they can deface them, they are laying themselves liable to heavy penalties, which should and will be enforced. A word to the wise.

Respect to the Dead.—The Relief Fire Company yesterday paid their respects in a most solemn manner to the memory of their deceased comrade, Mr. Frederick Schuler, who died at ten o'clock on Monday morning. The funeral was attended at the house of Mr. Kinzle, on Smithfield street, under the direction of the company, and was very largely attended.

Alleged Larceny.—Henry Tullener, a colored man of Mount Washington, made information before Justice Barker yesterday, charging Plenty Willis Gordon, another colored individual, with the larceny of $6.00. The alleged larceny was committed on the 11th inst., and the accused was committed yesterday, for a hearing.

Short Boy.—Elizabeth Melch, residing in Pitt township, yesterday made information before Alderman Morrow, charging Ferdinand Frautfedder, with assault and battery; the allegation being that accused struck her boy on the head with his fist. A warrant was issued.

Arrested on Process.—James Keenan, living in the vicinity of the American Iron Works, near Woods's Run, was arrested and committed to jail on the processes issued by the Court. The first was for the costs in a court case, and the other for illegal liquor selling.

Sent to the Poor House.—Pat. Murphy the worst pickled man in Allegheny county, an institution accepted by all temperance men hereabouts as a "frightful example," was yesterday morning sent from Allegheny to the Poor Farm.

No Advance.—The price layers wages during the present year remain the same as the past year of 1866. This will be of interest to many as it was currently rumored that they were about to inaugerate higher rates.

Re-Elected.—John Johnson, the well known market Constable of the Allegheny Market House, has been re-elected by the Market Committee of Councils, 3d, as Johnson is an efficient and satisfactory officer.

Sent to His Regiment.—Private John Salmon, the alleged deserter, was yesterday delivered to a Sergeant by order of Capt. Dickey, and started for his regiment.

Bank Stock Sale.—Exchange National Bank Stock sold on Tuesday evening, by A. Mellwaine, auctioneer, at 96¾.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 12.—Receipts of Cattle, 768; Sheep and Lambs, 4,459. Prices of Beef, extra, $12.50@13.75; first quality, $11@12; second quality, $10.00@10.75, third quality, $8.00@7.50; Sheep and Lambs, 3@7c. which is 1@2c less than last week, although the recolder were 1,500 less than a week ago, when frozen mutton sold at a sacrifice. The market closes dull. The number of cattle from the Northern States is smaller than last week, but the deficiency was made up by Western cattle.

$9 $9 $9 $9 $9 $9 $9 $9

GO TO ROBB'S,

89 Market Street,

AND GET YOUR

BOOTS, SHOES, &C.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

IN THE CITY

NO AUCTION GOODS KEPT.

JAS. ROBB, 89 Market St.

$9 $9 $9 $9 $9 $9 $9 $9

CHAS. B. BARR. HER. TH. KNAKE. W. L. BUETTLER

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

Successors to WAMELINK & BARR,

No. 12 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh.

DEALERS IN

Pianos, Organs,

And Musical Goods generally.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO.'s Philadelphia, Pianos.

Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "COTTAGE," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "AMERICAN" ORGANS, and FILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. al7:mwf

HOLIDAY GOODS.

ALL KINDS OF BRONZE, GILT, CUT AND GLASS

Carbon Oil Lamps and Chandeliers,

Lamp Trimmings, &c.

Also, WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE CARBON OIL, wholesale and retail.

JOHN ROSS & CO.,

No. 64 Market Street,

Between 1st and 2d, PITTSBURGH, PA.

GREAT REVOLUTION IN THE WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

—PURE CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE, made in the French manner, from grapes grown in California wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which will convey to them a correct idea of the quality of their Wines:

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25th, 1866.

"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.—*Gentlemen:* Having given your California Champagne a thorough test, we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best domestic wine we have ever used. We shall not purchase any other bill of fare. Yours truly, P. E. KINGSLEY & CO."

Call and try our California Champagne.

no22:m78 BOUCHER & CO., 36 Dey st., N. Y.

FRANKLIN COTTON WORKS,

E. RYDER'S & SONS

Are now prepared to manufacture

COTTON YARN, CARPET CHAIN,

COVERLET YARN, CANDLEWICK,

TWINE, BATTINGS,

COTTON WARPS, &c., &c.

WEST CANAL STREET, between Rousson and Locust, Allegheny City.

P. S.—All orders by mail attended to. no9 mwf

PITTSBURGH, January 28, 1867.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.—The attention of the property owners and residents of Pittsburgh is called to the following resolution of the street Committee, adopted at the last meeting, Jan. 26, 1867:

Resolved, That the Property Owners of Pittsburgh, desirous of having the streets in front of their respective property graded, paved and set with curb stone are invited to present their petitions to Councils before the 1st day of April, 1867, at all petitions presented after that date will necessarily be laid over till the following year.

By order of JOS. REICHSPFARR,
Clerk of the Street Committee.

ja30:s68

ORANGES, LEMONS,

AND ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS AND COUNTRY PRODUCE in store and arriving daily. For sale cheap by

W. J. STEEL & BRO.,
fe11 No. 139 Third Street.

THE CELEBRATED STEEL TOOTH HAY RAKES, "Prairie Bird" and "Yankee Maid" are manufactured only at the **DUQUESNE WORKS**, near the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, Allegheny City.

Hay Forks, spring and Plain Wagons, Wheelbarrows and Trucks of every style, made of the best material, at short notice, and warranted. JOS. M. COLEMAN.

ja19 COLEMAN & COLEMAN.

REMOVAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED have removed the office of the **POINT OIL WORKS** from 329 Market street, Pittsburgh, to their Works on Carson street, Birmingham, where they can hereafter be found.

Telephone Exchange No. 2.

de26:m3 DURGAN & WILLIAMS.

PH. R. MERTZ,

Banker and Broker,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

All descriptions of Government Bonds bought and sold on liberal terms.

London and Continental Exchange sold at low rates.

Gold, Silver and Coupons bought at highest rates, and Gold Drafts issued on New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, February 12, 1867.

The following are the New York stock quotations for to-day: Gold, 136¾@137; 1881 bonds, 108¼; Five Twenties, old, 106@108¾; Five Twenties, '65, 107¼; do new, 105¾; Seven Thirties, 105¾. Michigan Southern Railroad, 75¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 84¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 98¾; Erie, 60¾; Western Union Telegraph Company, 43¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 99¾; pany, 43¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 99¾; Chicago and Northwestern, 38½; do preferred, 86½; New York Central, 102¾.

—The demand certificate bill, (says the Philadelphia *Press*) notwithstanding the endorsement given to it by Mr. McCulloch, and the active co-operation of the national banks to secure its adoption by Congress, is meeting with intense opposition from all quarters. The bill is being thoroughly ventilated, and that which at first sight seemed to recommend it to public favor is more effectually used up by opposers of the bill to defeat its adoption. The sanction which the Secretary of the Treasury gives to this financial officer to a line of policy directly contrary to all his previous pretensions and avowals. This bill is essentially a bill for the further expansion of the currency, while Mr. McCulloch has labored ever since his Fort Wayne speech to create an impression in the public mind that he was in favor of contraction then, now, and all the time. It may possibly be that this reversal of policy is occasioned out of deference to public sentiment and the interests of business. Too hasty contraction in the present circumstances of the country would work incalculable evil, by crushing the growing enterprise of the nation, and checking its industry and material growth.

—The quarterly report of the National Banks has been published. Their aggregate capital is about four hundred and twenty millions. On this capital they are doing the following business, yielding profits. Their aggregate loans are six hundred and eight millions, and besides this they hold fifty hundred and seventy-five millions of government securities. The banks are thus deriving profit from one thousand and fifty-one millions of money lent to the government and to the people, while their issues of business ought to enable them to pay on a capital of four hundred and twenty millions four hundred and fifty millions, their proportion which the reserves bear to the liabilities, we have no information. This is a defect in the report which we doubt be corrected hereafter. Last October fifty-five banks were defaulters on their reserves. The aggregate amount of greenbacks held was then two hundred and three millions against eighty hundred and eighty-two millions of deposits and circulation. In October the reserve was two hundred and thirteen millions against eight hundred and fifty-six millions of deposits and circulation.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, January 15, 1867.

The weather was clear and pleasant today, and very favorable for out-door operations, but business, we regret to state does not seem to improve, notwithstanding the operations in all of the leading commodities are very light in the aggregate, while, so far as prices are concerned, there are no important changes.

GRAIN—Wheat is very dull, but prices are nominally unchanged. Corn is dull but held firmly, as it cannot be replaced from this week at present prices. No sales of small sales in store, at 78 to 80. Sale of 1000 bushs Oats, in elevator, at 48; 1 car load at 49, and small sales at 50 to 51. Rye is quoted at $1.20 to $1.25, as to quality. Barley is steady at 90 to 95 for No. 1 Spring.

FLOUR—Continues dull and in good supply, and while prices are nominally unchanged, the tendency is downward. We continue to quote at $8.50 to $9.00 for standard Spring Wheat brands; $13.50 to $14.00 for Winter Wheat, and $16.00 to $17.00 for fancy do. Some brands are held higher, say $17.50 to $18.00 for No. 1 Spring.

MEAL—Continues in demand for Bacon in light, and prices are unchanged at 16½ for Shoulders, and 15¼ to 15¾ for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is quoted at 14½@15 for prime leaf. Beef Tongues, $10.50 per doz. Mess Pork at $21.50 to $22. No movement in Bulk Meats.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in steady demand at $2.65, and but little offering. Timothy Seed is selling at $3 to $3.25, and Clover at $6 to $6.50.

BUTTER—Is coming in quite freely, and while the market is easier, prices are nominally unchanged; prime Roll is selling at 35 to 38—but little doing above 35.

POTATOES—Continue exceedingly dull, and would be difficult to sell at $2.50 per bbl at any price. Small sales at $2.30 to 2.90 per barrel.

APPLES—Quiet and unchanged. We can report regular sales at $3.50 to $4 per bbl, as to quality.

OIL—Lard Oil is reported steady, with regular sales at 90 to 95 for No. 2, and $1.10 $1.12 for No. 1.

HAY—Is exceedingly dull and prices are tending downward. We now quote prime baled at $25 to $24 per ton—receipts light and demand limited.

PROVISIONS—The demand is only moderate, but as the supply is very light, fresh packer still command $5.

DRIED FRUIT—Is steady with regular sales at 9 to 10 for Apples, and 17 to 20 for Peaches.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, February 12, 1867.

CRUDE—The market for Crude presents no new characteristics worthy of special notice. There is no improvement to note in the demand, either for present or future delivery, and as the tendency is downward, holders are more anxious to sell, even if by so doing, they are compelled to make slight concessions. We can report sales of 101 bbls "Smith's Ferry, on the spot, at 7, packages returned; 64 bbls "Ranawa" at 15, packages included; and 800 bbls "Venango" oil, to be delivered on the opening of navigation, good gravity, at 8¼. Owing to the stagnation in the refined market, refiners are not inclined to buy Crude at present prices—insisting that the one must decline, or the other advance.

REFINED—There is some oil offering now, but, unfortunately, the ugly character of the foreign news appears to have driven most of the buyers out out of the market, and, consequently, we have but very few transactions to record. Sale of 500 gross, sand barrels, standard white, for August delivery, in Philaneiphia, at 34½. Standard white may be quoted at 32 for April and for May; 33 for June, and 34 for July—prime light straw to white, one cent below these figures. There is some little inquiry for free oil, and we can regular jobbing sales, standard brands, at 42 to 42½—in a retail way, 43 to 44.

ARRIVALS—The following arrivals of oil were reported to-day:

S. B. Floyd	15	J. Spear	47
Waring & King	35	Nat. Ref. Co	55
Total	172		

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1867.

CATTLE.

The supply of Cattle was again light this week, not exceding, if reaching, six hundred head, and with an improved demand, both for home consumption and shipment, the market ruled firm, and prices well sustained. As will be seen by reference to the sales, good to prime retailing cattle sold at from 7¼ to 8¼, and Barney Grey bought 67 head of prime shipping cattle, intended for the New York market, at 7¼ to 8. The quality of the cattle on sale this week, taking all in all, was rather better than usual, and of the whole number offered, not more than ten head were left over unsold. Common cattle continue dull, and holders in order to effect sales, are obliged to accept low figures, while, as we have already stated, prime to extra grades sold readily at full prices.

SWINE.

The advance in price has a tendency to check the retail demand for Hogs, and while the market is firm and moderately active, the transactions, in the aggregate, are comparatively light. We quote, in a retail way at 7¾ to 8, gross, for fair to good averages, and 8¾ to 8¾ for extra—but very few sold above 8¾. Quite a good lot head sixes ers to Emerick & Co. at 6.60. McPherson to same buyer—140 head, fair average, at 7¾. Holler to same buyer, 10 at 7¾.

SHEEP.

Market quiet but steady, at about last week's quotations—offerings light, and demand limited. We can report sales at retail at 5¼ to 6¼, gross, for fair to prime fat mutton sheep. Verner sold 25 head to "Boss" Ackley at 6¼; retailed 20 head at 6¼. Emerick & Co. retailed 50 head at 6. Kerwin & Crum retailed 41 head at 6¼ to 6¼.

REPORTED SALES OF CATTLE.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 18 head good Illinois steers to Barney Grey, averaging 1250, at 7.95; 18 head to Kerwin & Crum, 1250, at 7¾; Kerwin & Crum retailed 34 head of mixed cows and steers at from 5¼ to 6¼. Eli Sells & Bro. retailed 30 head to Kerwin & Crum at 6.60. C. L. Swartz wholesaled 18 head of good steers to Emerick & Co., weighing 21,510, at 6¾. M. Verner 18 at 6¾ to 7¼. A. Montgomery 16 head at 5¼ to 7¾. Greenwald & Kahn sold 16 head to Barney Grey, averaging 1100, at 7¾; retailed 38 head at 6¼ to 7. Gile & Lafferty 24 head at 6¼ to 7¼. Marks & Trassman 17 head to Barney Grey at 7.65; retailed 33 head at 6 to 7.65. Myers & Neely sold Andy Ackley 16 head of good cattle at 7¾—$2 over, and retailed 88 head at 6¼ to 8. Kraus & Haas 80 head, retailed, at 5¾ to 7¼.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Matters.

NEW YORK, February 12—Money easy, at 5@6 on call; a shade firmer, opening at 130¾, closing at 130¾. Sterling quiet at 8½@8¾. Gold a shade firmer, opening at 136¾, closing at 136¾. Government stocks are quiet and without decided change.

LATEST.

Money closed very easy. Gold more active this afternoon, and rose to 137¼, closing at 137¼. Governments strong; Coupons '81, 109¾@109¾; do, '82, 108¾@109¾; do, '84, 109¾@110; do '65, 107¾@107¾; do new, 105¾@105¾; 10-50's, 101@104; 7-30's, 105¾@105¾; Missouri 6's, 90; Tennessee, new, 64¾.

The Stock market was dull but steady. At 6 P. M. the prices were: Ohio certificates 29@29¾; Western Union 44¾@44½; Pacific Mail 158; Atlantic Mail 103@104; Central 101¾@102; Erie 63¾@64; Hudson 120@120¾; Reading 105¾@106¾; Michigan Central 108@109; Old Southern 75¾@75¾; Illinois 106@106¾; Pittsburgh 85¾@85¾; Toledo 120@121; Rock Island 99¾@99¾; Northwestern 38¾@38¾; preferred 86¾@86¾; Fort Wayne 98¾@98¾.

Mining shares more active, particularly on Quartz hill, which advanced to 5,75, closing at 5,45@5,50. Corydon firmer, at 10,15@10,25. Gregory steady, at 12,50. Lymond Fork active, at 1,40@1,45; Desmoines Rose, 2,40@2,50, and largely dealt in; Smith and Parmlee, 7,25.

New York Dry Goods Matters.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The greatest feature in the market is the complete destruction by fire of the enormous warehouse of D. K. Chittenden & Co., Broadway, who held the fullest assortment of domestic cottons of any house probably in the country. This fire has interfered with all business along the street, but in other localities there is a fair demand for staple goods at steady prices—Printers particularly active, paying at 20 for Merrimac, at 19 for Cocheo, 15 for Victory, 12½ for Home, and 11½ for Hoosyett. Brown Sheetings in fair demand at 20@22 for Southern, and best Eastern grades, and Lawrence L are marked down to 16½. Bleached Muslins in moderate request at 37½ for New York, 35 for Wamsutta, 33 for Lonesdale; Waltham—12 inch—22½; do 44-48; do 9-4, 60; do 10-4, 68; Lawrence L, 16.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Cotton firm; sales, 2,100 bales; uplands, 33c. Flour 5@10c lower; receipts, 5,291 barrels; sales, 7,300 barrels; superfine, State and Western, $8.40@8.60; extra Western, $10.20@11.50; choice, $11.60@ 12.20; R. H. O., $11@12.80; shipping brands, $11.90@13.25; trade brands, extra Southern, $13@16.50, closing dull and heavy; other sales of 1,500 barrels of Western in bond, at $1.32@1.33c, and 100 barrels of do, at $1.40, an extreme rate. Wheat dull, and favors buyers; receipts, 21,900 bushels; sales, 1,000 bushels; White California, $3.15; sales of 1,500 bushels of No. 3 Milwaukee, at $2.31, and 700 bushels of No. 2 do, at $2.45. Rye quiet and active; sales, 24,000 bushels; at $1.15@1.23½ for inferior to choice Western. Barley quiet; sales, 1,000 bushels Canada West in bond, at $1.30. Corn 1@2c lower; receipts, 3,510 bushels; sales, 44,500 bushels; mixed Western $1.16@ 1.24 in store, and $1.13@1.15½ afloat, closing at the inside quotations; white, lower; receipts, 380 bushels; Western, 68@69c; state, 67@68c. Molasses dull. Coffee dull. Sugar firm; sales of 1,000 hhds; fair to fine, 10½@ Petroleum dull—crude, 18½c; refined in bond 30@30½c. Hops quiet and firm. Pork heavy and dull—prime, $20 sales, 2,200 bbls; new mess closing at $24.85; fine western, $24@24.75; fine old mess closing at $19.88@20; prime mess also at $17.50, 300 bbls; new prime sold and buyers and option for February and March. Beef steady, 350 barrels; tierce beef firm; sales 250 barrels at 8½@9c. Prime mess 20@20.50; indin mess beef hams scarce and quiet; sales 150 barrels at $32@36; cut meats steady; sales of 200 packages; pickled shoulders $10@12½; Bacon steady; sales 450 boxes at $10¾. Cumberland cut, 10¾@ 10¾; long clear, 11¾@12; short clear, 11¾@ $11¾@12. Dressed hogs unchanged, at 9½@ 9¾@10. Butter quiet, at 15@25c. Ohio cheese quiet.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 12.—Flour is steady with fair demand; superfine, $9.75@10.20; for winter and trade brands, including extra family, $11@12.50. Wheat dull, with light demand and firm at $2.38@2.40 for No. 1 spring, and $2.30 for No. 1 winter. Corn dull and prices lower; No. 1 in elevator, at 74c; No. 2 in sacks; receipts large. Oats dull and prime in sacks; receipts large. Oats dull and prime nal, at 51c for No 1. Rye firmer and prices higher; No. 1, $1.03@1.04. Cotton dull, but prices unchanged; middling, 29@29½c. Provisions less firm, but unchanged; small sales of pork at $20.25, and of country at $20.50. Meats offered more freely and prices easier; a good deal of country meat offering; the closing rates are 9@9½c for hams, 8½c for shoulders, sides, and clear sides loose, and 9c to 9½c for these rates for packed. Bacon dull; shoulders, 10½c; sides, 10½c, and clear sides, 12½c. Lard dull and prices nominal at 12@12½c for primecity prime steam sold at 11½c. Green Meats, 9½c. Seeds—Prime Clover Seed in demand at $4.25. Timothy firm at $4.40. Flax, $2.25. Linseed Oil, $1.35, and firm, holders asking $1.40. Tallow, 9½c. Cheese firm and unchanged. Eggs scarce, at 40c. Gold, 136 buying, and 137 selling. Exchange firm at par buying, and ¼ premium selling. Money market steady.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 12.—General provision market dull and weak; light sales of mess pork, cash at $20.75, and seller March at $21.25; buyers option, $20.50. Englishmeats easier; Cumberland Middles, 8½@8¾c, packed lard more active for export, and prices better rendered. Dressed hogs 50@60 cents lower, closed $7.40@7.50, dividing 200 pounds. Live opened dull, and prices lower, but firm at close: steady sales range from $7.85@8.70. Flour market dull and without any material change. Wheat in demand and prices firm; sales moderate; No. 2 spring suffered a decline of 2 cents; No. 1 scarce nominal; sales at $1.85 @1.85 for No. 2. The demand for Corn is fair and steady, closes quiet, at 82½c for No. 1; sales at 82@83 for No. 1, and 79c for No. 2. Oats dull and heavy, closing nominal at 39@40c for No. 2 in store. Highwines inactive and nominal.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—Fighting and ignore animated, but prices ranged within the previous quotations. Flour quiet and prices for medium and low grades easier; low grade superfine, $8.50@8.75; superfine, $9@10.25; extra, $10.50@11.50; double extra, $12.75@14.50. Wheat firmer, at $2.30 for spring; $2.85 for choice white fall. Corn inactive and dull, and lower grades easier; mixed 77@78c; yellow 79 @80c; white 81@83c; the latter for extra. Oats firmer, at 42@43c. Barley active, at $1.05 for prime spring; $1.35 for fancy do, $1.75@1.80 for good prime fall. Rye $1.20@ 1.30. Whisky easier, at $1.22. Hay firmer and more active, at $22 for choice timothy. Bran $1.35 per hundred. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet, at 12@13c. Hogs scarce, at $6.75@7.00.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 12.—Cotton firmer and unchanged, sales 4,800 bales low middling at 30½@31c; middling, 31@31½c. Receipts, four days, 10,400 bales, against 13,000 bales corresponding period last week; exports 20,000 bales. Sugar firm; sales at 9½@ Molasses stiffer; fair, 74c; prime to choice, 75@77c. Flour firmer and unchanged; superfine, $11.75; Extra, $12@13. Corn very firm at $1.12@1.15. Oats firm at 55@57½c. Pork higher, $21.75. Bacon shoulders, 12c; sides, 14@14½. Lard higher, 12@12½c. Whisky, $2.05. Gold, 136½; bank sterling, 109½. New York exchange ½c discount. Freights unchanged.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 12.—Cotton steady and quiet; middling 29@29½c; receipts to-day, 1,120 bales; exports, 1,450. Corn firm at 80@ 85c. Hay dull and heavy at 28@32. Bran $20 per ton. Oats active, at 50@55c. Mess Pork steady at $20.00@21.50. Bulk Meat quiet; Shoulders 9@10c; Clear Sides 11@12c; Hams 12@13½c. Dressed Hogs steady at 7½c. Bacon; Clear Sides 14@15c; Sugar Cured Hams 20@21½c. Lard steady at 14@15c. Groceries continue firm and steady; prices unchanged. Flour dull: Superfine $10@ 10.50; Extras $14.00@14.50, and Fancy brands $15@17.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—The market more active this week and prices are higher. About 1,700 head were sold at 10½@11c for extra; 9½@10c for a few fair to good, and 7@9c for common. Hogs dull and lower; 3,500 sold, at 8@9c, net; a few choice at 9½@9¾c. Sheep dull; 8,000 sold at 6@7c gross.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Flour dull; western at $11; State, at $10.50; Ohio, at $12@13.50. Wheat dull; winter white, at $2.40@2.50. Rye steady, at 96c. Corn active; sales 10,000 bush. yellow, 90c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky, contraband, at $1.99. Petroleum; refined in bond, at 27½c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—Flour easier and steady. Wheat scarce and nominal; Corn, white, at 105@106; prime yellow steady at 96@97. Oats 58. Whisky $1.99@2.02. Rio coffee firm at 13½@13¾, ingold, in bond, for prime cargoes.

Milwaukie Market.

MILWAUKIE, Feb. 12.—Flour dull. Wheat declined, at $2.10 for No. 1, and $1.94½ for No. 2. Corn steady, at 78c for old No. 1. Oats dull, at 45c for No. 2. Mess Pork, at $18.50.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., February 12—8 tcs hams, J P Hanna & co; 2 pkgs poultry, 2 bbls butter, 1 bbl bolognay, Voigt & co; 72 bdls hides, G N Hoffstott; 100 do do, J H Ralston; 5 bbls linseed oil, J C Mitchell; 1 car barley, Wick & co; 61 sacks rags, C P Markle & co; 100 bbls flour, M Jenkins; 1 car barley, Galway & Collins; 1 car hay, 7 bdls sacks, 1 car oats, Barney Grey; 67 head of prime shipping cattle, intended for the New York market, at 7¾ to 8. The quality of the cattle on sale this week, taking all in all, was rather better than usual, and of the whole number offered, not more than ten head were left over unsold. Common cattle continue dull, and holders in order to effect sales, are obliged to accept low figures, while, as we have already stated, prime to extra grades sold readily at full prices.

SWINE.

The advance in price has a tendency to check the retail demand for Hogs, and while the market is firm and moderately active, the transactions, in the aggregate, are comparatively light. We quote, in a retail way at 7¾ to 8, gross, for fair to good averages, and 8¾ to 8¾ for extra—but very few sold above 8¾. Quite a good lot head sixes ers to Emerick & Co. at 6.60. McPherson to same buyer—140 head, fair average, at 7¾. Holler to same buyer, 10 at 7¾.

SHEEP.

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PITTSBURGH ROPE WORKS.

MARSHALL, FULTON & BOLLMAN,

Only Manufacturers in the West of

HEAVY CORDAGE,

Suitable for Steam and Coal Boats.

HAWSER LAID OIL WELL ROPE.

Tarred Ropes for Coal Railroads,

HEMP OAKUM AND PACKING.

CAULKING COTTON, &c., &c.

Warehouse, 111 and 115 Water Street,

Near Monongahela House.

de11:p48

RIVER NEWS.

The river is again receding steadily at this point, and last evening the Allegheny marks indicated but little over eight feet. The weather was mild and pleasant yesterday, and business was fairly active at the landing.

No arrivals to report. The R. C. Gray and Bellevernon, from Cincinnati, were due last night, and will doubtless be found in port this morning. The Keuton, from New Orleans, may be expected in to-morrow.

The Grey Eagle, Capt. C. L. Brennan, is the regular packet for Parkersburg to-day, leaving promply at noon, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind. Under the administration of Capt. Brennan, the Eagle is destined to become a great favorite in this trade.

Capt. John H. Conway, of the Silver Lake was married at the cathedral last night to Miss Sallie, daughter of Jeremiah Dunleavy, Esq. The bridal tour, we understand, will be made on the Grand Duke to New Orleans, the Columbia, Capt. Geo. W. Reed, with Messrs. Russell and Splane associated together in the office, is filling up steadily for Cumberland River and Nashville. She has plenty of agents, Barnes, Flack, Collins and Collingwood.

The Silver Lake No. 4, Capt. Todd, is announced to leave for St. Louis this evening, and shippers should hurry down their freight. Passengers, also, should lose no time in securing rooms. She is a neat and reliable steamer.

The Armenia, Capt. A. C. McCallum, Sr., is now in turn for New Orleans, and will at once commence loading for that point.

The Argosy, Capt. Vandergrift, is the regular packet for Cincinnati to-day, leaving promptly at noon. Capt. Vandergrift and clerk, W. H. Scott, know how to conduct matters in a packet trade, and we hope the Argosy will receive, as she deserves, a good trip.

The Julia No. 2 cleared for Cincinnati last evening, with a good trip.

We noticed some days since that Captain J. C. Vanhook, was about to remove to Philadelphia for the purpose of going into business. This is confirmed by the announcement that he and a couple of other gentlemen purchased a large ancient house and will continue the auction business in that city.

The New York left Wheeling for St. Louis on Monday evening, after taking over one thousand kegs of nails, and refusing to receive hundred for Cincinnati. She also got about two thousand barrels of apples and potatoes at or near Wellsville.

The Ohio River improvement engineer of the Ohio River improvement is a very long document. He enters upon a full consideration of the coal trade, and says the improvements of the Monongahela river planned and executed as not to interfere with the present system of coalboating, but so arranged as to benefit both coal and navigation and low-water steamboating. He recommends a continuation of the present system of wing dams for deepening the channel, and says that the consideration of the improvement of the river which shall give an increase in navigation never less than five feet deep has not yet been entered upon so fully as to justify any recommendation at this time of any plans for accomplishing the improvement. No estimates. He adds, in conclusion, that nine riprap dams between Pittsburgh and Buffington, will require to be completed immediately. There are ninety-five places on the river where more or less work in the shape of riprap dams, wing dams, &c., will be found where bars or channels may be otherwise improved. The approximate estimate of the cost of surveys from the mouth of coal survey to the falls at Louisville is $10,000; from Louisville to Cairo, $12,000; the cost of removing obstructions, $35,000; probable expenditure for the year on rip-rap dams, $300,000. Appropriations required for the first fiscal year, $100,000.

The Kenton left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Saturday, as did also the Leonidas and Hudson for New Orleans. The towboats Alps and Panther were at Evansville on saturday last.

The Argosy, No. 2, which boat was sunk and shortly afterwards raised, was sold at auction at Louisville on last Saturday. Captain Lockart became the purchaser at $4,000.

By a new arrangement at Evansville, the Quickstep has been chartered by the packet company, and will take the place of the Sam Orr. That boat will enter the Memphis see trade. Capt. Dexter retains command of the former.

The line steamers of Hiram Cox and Lewis D. Martin, respective pilots of the steamers Silver Spray and United States—which collided in the Lower Mississippi near Baton Rouge—have been suspended for 30 days.

The Richmond was successfully launched from the marine railways at Rochester on Thursday evening. The Richmond, which is 340 feet long and 86 feet wide, is being built by Capt. Jno. Greenwood, for Pittsburgh and New Orleans trade. Her cylinders will be 90 inches in diameter, with a stroke of 10 feet.

We extract the following items from the Cincinnati Commercial:

R. E. Brennan and Joseph Purcell are the Kate Robinson's pilots. The Camella came off the docks yesterday. Captains Sam Shuman and John L. Rhodes arrived from Pittsburgh last night en route to attend the meeting of steamboatmen at St. Louis. The Glendale discharged a small lot of freight here. Capt. Wm. Kight, of the Pittsburg last night by rail to look after the Golden Eagle. Capt. Thad. Wirthlin arrived from Louisville and remained over. Mud Shoe lies, as last reported, with Captain Barclay in command. Capt. Wirthlin is of the opinion that the cash for the Pine Grove, Capt. Robert Hamilton, has changed down to levee and will load for the Arkansas river. The Cincinnati delegates to the great Western River Improvement Convention, leave for St. Louis this morning via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. The remains of the late Captain Sam Shuman were interred in the cemetery at Zanesville Ohio, yesterday afternoon. The funeral was largely attended.

Says the St. Louis *Republican*: Capt. Tom Rea has sold one-fourth interest in the Golden Eagle to the Memphis Packet Co., at the rate of $16,000. Mr. Will J. Scott has sold his one-eighth in the steamer Waverly. Terms private. We understand that negotiations are pending between Capts. D. H. Silver, of the New sam Gaty, and the owners of the Mary McDonald for a "swap" of boats.

STEAMBOATS.

1867. 1867.

PITTSBURGH AND ST. LOUIS Packet Line,

composed of the following splendid steamers:

PASSENGER, EZRA CARTER, WAUANITA, ARMENIA, SILVER LAKE No. 4, SALE PUTNAM, LORENA, MOUNTAIN BOY, LOUISVILLE, KATE ROBINSON, WILLIE MAY, IMPORTER, KATE BOLLMAN, and NEW ORLEANS No. 2.

One of the above boats will leave for St. Louis and all intermediate ports on each WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Freight and passengers received part of the way to New Orleans by Upper Mississippi, Illinois and Missouri rivers by the Northern Line Packet Co., Illinois River Packet Co. and Missouri River Packet Co.

Apply to FLACK, COLLINGWOOD, BARNES & COLLINS, Agents, or to

C. L. BRENNAN, Superintendent.

No. 90 Water street, (up stairs.)

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS—The steamer SILVER LAKE, No. 4, Capt. Todd,